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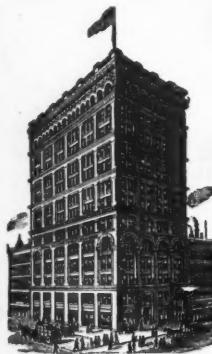
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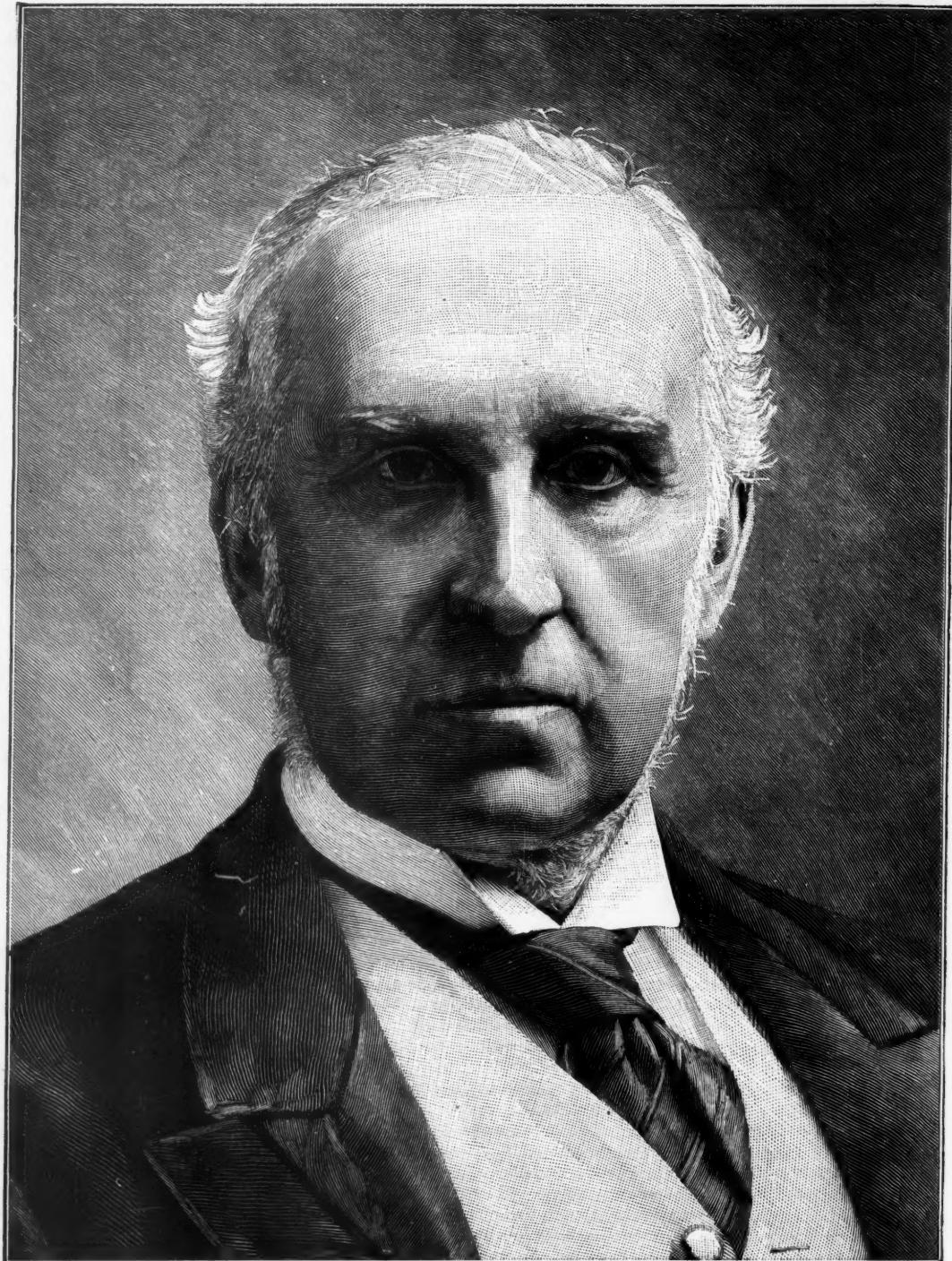
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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LORD RUSSELL, THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

(Formerly Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General).

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1894.

NO. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*National
Stability.*

When the assassination of President Car-

not tested the character and spirit of the French nation, the result was magnificent. The hasty prediction in certain quarters—particularly in England—that the French Republic was in danger, and that Anarchy or a military dictatorship was imminent, fell to the ground in confusion and shame before the calmness and unanimity with which France sustained her constitution, and held on her course. It happens that in this same month of July the same set of prophets have shown an eagerness that savored somewhat of gloating, to predict the rapidly approaching dissolution of our American institutions because forsooth we were afflicted with a terrible railway strike. It is unfortunate for the growth of those friendly relations that ought to form an ever closer tie between England and America that the tone of English comment upon our affairs is almost invariably disparaging and pessimistic. Our English friends are ever and anon discovering that we are in a desperate plight and on our very last pegs; and they have a ghoulish way of saying it that always compels the disagreeable suspicion that the wish is father of the thought. Observers in France and Germany and Belgium and Italy and Russia and Switzerland never make these dire announcements of our approaching dissolution, because it is perfectly clear to them that our American position is incomparably firmer than that of any other government or nation under the sun. As a political fabric, the British Empire obviously holds the most purely speculative and precarious position of all the modern powers. Yet the British Empire is a glorious entity, and such efforts to give it substantial as well as sentimental reality as that which resulted in the Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa last month may well excite our admiration and stimulate us to like breadth of vision and boldness of enterprise. The fact is that the group of present-day political units promises to hail the advent of the twentieth century with small change of existing geographical lines, and with little modification of methods or institutions. A labor strike or a currency problem is not going to overturn so broad-based a government as that of the United States. The vio-

lent death of a monarch or chief magistrate cannot nowadays throw a European nation into helpless convulsions. The balance of centripetal and centrifugal forces promises to hold together the British Empire. Bankruptcy cannot obliterate the fact of an Italian peninsula and an Italian nation. The feeling for peace and for a limit upon the growth of armaments is much stronger in Europe than the feeling for war. Nihilism and Anarchism are going to be reckoned with as a social disease, and exterminated so far as possible, always with the clear perception that they cannot overturn society or stampede modern governments.

*Liberty
and
Law.*

Many things are not as we would have them. It is of the very essence of progress to demand further progress and to strive for higher individual, social, and political ideals. But our essential safety here in the United States and Canada as well as in England, and to a less degree in the Continental countries, lies in the deep popular consciousness that modern society rests upon the basis of the largest individual freedom that is compatible with the common welfare, and that it is the function of the law to prescribe the rules under which life may offer the best chances to everybody. Circumstances vary so widely in different communities and at different times that the details of the law must correspondingly vary the better to sustain the principle of liberty. And over the nature and extent of these changes of the law there will of necessity be great controversy, and sometimes violence and bloodshed. Nevertheless, democratic institutions—prevailing as they do in all modern States except Russia, which is semi-Asiatic—are the staunchest, because the most reasonable and the most deeply founded, of all the political systems that the world has ever tried. It is absurd for Europeans to call our American system an "experiment," and it is well-nigh treasonable for an American thus to refer to it; for in truth it is the least experimental and the most completely self-sustaining system that the world has ever seen. If one considers the actual, working constitutions of countries, ours is the oldest and the most thoroughly tested of any that exists to-day, ignoring Asiatic sys-

tems. It is the stablest because it has most perfectly expressed the equation of law and liberty.

America's Unshaken Equilibrium. Against such a government who can rise without dashing himself to pieces? Anarchism is puny and helpless. Lawlessness and violence are manifest absurdities. If the law needs to be altered to secure a truer measure or quality of liberty to all, then peaceful discussion and the open ballot-box point out the way. When Senator



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR DAVIS, OF MINNESOTA.

Davis, of Minnesota, at the height of the railroad-strike riots in Chicago made his ringing defense of law and its enforcement, he knew that he expressed the sentiment of at least 65,000,000 of our 70,000,000 people, and that after the excitement of the moment had passed away the other 5,000,000 people would also agree with him. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, knew that he represented the views of the Southern people when he followed Senator Davis in an eloquent outburst of patriotism. In Chicago itself, the significant and prevailing badge that men wore on the streets was a small button-hole edition of the national colors. The strike, with all its criminal and bloody concomitants, forms a horrid chapter in our industrial history; but when it comes to the stability of institutions, our English friends should understand that the riots at the Chicago stock-yards had small signifi-

cance indeed when compared with such British incidents as Mitchellstown or Trafalgar Square.

The Inevitable Failure of the Railroad Strike.

The lessons of the great strike cannot be laid down with any dogmatism. The principal actors have all been scolded and reprobated to the full extent of the vocabularies of many modern languages. There will be official investigations into causes and methods, and it is not necessary to pronounce hasty judgment. To the calm and experienced observer there was never a moment when the inevitable failure of the strike was not as clear as the noonday. Strikes are always cruel and barbarous, and always inflict great harm upon unoffending parties. But sometimes, under circumstances which compel sympathy to rally around a strike, the wrong done to the innocent public is borne in patience. Thus there are times when the citizens of a town will consent to walk, because they believe that street-car employees are justified in striking for improved hours and pay. But the public will always insist that the damage done to the innocent third party be not wanton, and that the grievance be so direct and so real as to give some plain and easily grasped excuse for the widespread inconvenience that a strike entails. Now to the wise student of industrial movements it was clear that a dispute in the great manufacturing establishment at Pullman would not in the public estimation justify a universal railway strike. Such a move was to make the innocent third party the chief sufferer. The solidarity of labor interests, urged in any such sense as to justify sympathetic strikes in dissimilar trades and in widely separated localities, would be a dangerous doctrine if it were not so impracticable as to be the veriest bosh. The least possible injury to the unoffending public, the greatest possible amount of sympathy from a candid and disinterested world:—these are the conditions requisite to success in a strike. And any aggressive strike measures that injure the public chiefly and that injure the objective enemy only secondarily, will promptly destroy those conditions. The fact that Pullman cars form a part of the train service on more than a hundred thousand miles of American railroads, did not in the least justify a strike of railroad men. The American Railway Union was entitled to bestow just as much encouragement and financial aid upon the strikers in the Pullman shops as it pleased. But nothing whatsoever in the circumstances afforded the slightest ground for the extension of the strike outside of those shops. From the point of view of militant Labor, it is conceivable that the fight in the town and shops of Pullman if kept concentrated, and if supported by a tithe of the money that was squandered upon the outside sympathetic strikes, might in the end have succeeded. But when Mr. Debs, as autocrat of the new American Railway Union, adopted the policy of extending the strike and of attacking the unoffending railway corporations and the still more spotlessly inoffensive world of traffic and travel, he made it necessary that the strike

should fail most disastrously. In preventing the majority of the delegates from attending the National Teachers' Association and the convention of "Christian Endeavorers," for example, Mr. Debs was not chiefly punishing the Pullman Company although, of course, he was inflicting some loss upon it. His conspiracy to paralyze traffic compelled the general managers of the railways to conspire in turn against labor unions. The violence that so ill-timed and wrongly generated a strike could hardly help evoking, made needful the masterly exhibit of the law's strong arm. Success is the only justification of a strike, as of a political revolution. That is to say, a strike is so extreme a proceeding that nothing excuses it as a last resort except a cause so righteous and a preparation so thorough as to make the odds in favor of victory quite clear and convincing. And when such conditions exist, violence has no place. The riots at Chicago were a sure sign of weakness; and the



MR. J. R. SOVEREIGN.

methods that secured what looked like temporary success only made ultimate failure the more inevitable.

The Federal Intervention. In general, the use of United States troops was very much regretted. But it is a mistake to assume that the precedent will be easily and frequently followed. Henceforth local authorities and State Governors will

understand that the simple way to prevent the dispatch of Federal troops, to sustain the Federal laws and to protect the transit of the United States mails, will be to keep order on their own account. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, cut no enviable figure in writing elaborate arguments to President Cleveland against Federal interference at the very moment when rioters were in control of the railroad yards, were stopping the mails and were burning loaded cars. The lesson will not be lost. Our State Governors, past and present, are as a rule men of sense and decision as well as of patriotism, and they can maintain order without Federal troops. President Cleveland's course was that of a capable executive. He was guilty of no usurpation. His use of the troops was strictly within the bounds of Federal authority. It is only to be hoped that laxity upon the part of State or municipal authorities may not soon again give occasion for any such employment of even the smallest fragment of



MR. EUGENE V. DEBS.

our well-officered little army. The President showed neither haste nor undue reluctance in his action. He upheld the sovereignty of law in a calm and reasonable spirit as a part of his day's work, and made it plain that the government at Washington still lives.

*Consequences
of Bad
Leadership.*

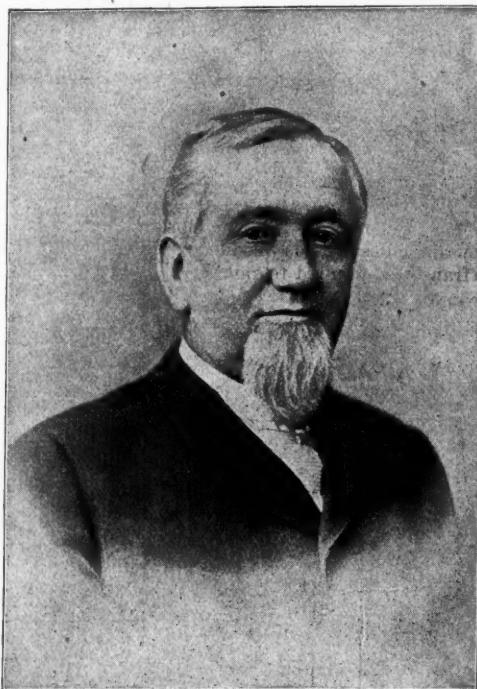
It is well to remember that the fiendish burning of cars and the more fiendish attempts upon human life that attended the strike were for the most part the work of a bad class of immigrants from non-English-speaking countries. To charge these things directly to Mr. Debs and his associates would be altogether wrong in the absence of conclusive evidence. But the dangerous incitement that his "sympathetic" strike would give to cranks and Anarchists was one of the things that Mr. Debs ought to have taken into account. Judging them with the utmost moderation, and with the friendliest feeling for the general aims of organized labor, one must set down Mr. Debs and his group of advisers, including Mr. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, as having exhibited the utmost rashness, and as failing to exercise the judgment that labor leaders should possess. Mr. Debs' brilliancy is undeniable; and in a just and necessary contest he might prove an intrepid and even an inspiring leader of workingmen. But he has thus far only succeeded in doing vast harm to the cause of labor's advancement through organization.

*Striking Is
Not Criminal.* If a strike is lawful,—as has been admitted for several decades,—then surely it is not unlawful to lead a strike. Under certain circumstances it might be everything else that is opprobrious to incite and lead a strike, yet might not be an offense against the law. If a strike is not unlawful, and if the leader of a strike has himself neither committed nor expressly encouraged any overt act of lawlessness against person or property, it is plain that the strike-leader ought not to be held criminally responsible for crimes committed as incidents of the strike. The common assertion that Mr. Debs should be sentenced to a term of felonious incarceration as an example to mischievous inciters of industrial strife, involves a dangerous principle. On no strained construction of the doctrine of conspiracy ought Mr. Debs or his associates to be treated as criminals. The Interstate Commerce law was in fact not enacted to restrain labor but to restrain capital. Its object was to bring railway management under control in the public interest. Yet the railway managers have notoriously and habitually violated its provisions. It would therefore be a strange reversal of the purpose and spirit of that law if the Federal Courts should join hands with the railway managers to use it as an instrument to destroy labor organizations. But certainly no reasonable friend of labor can object to the carefully enunciated doctrines that Judge Grosscup laid down in his charge to the grand jury that indicted Mr. Debs and others. The sphere within which labor leadership may lawfully exert itself was admirably and sympathetically stated by the

Judge. Let justice be done, even if a strike leader should thereby be convicted of acting outside the limits of legitimate industrial strategy, and within the forbidden pale of conspiracy or insurrection. A judge like Grosscup can be trusted to mark the line that separates the two fields, difficult in actual practice though it may be to trace the extent of any man's excursions across the boundary.

*The Position
of
Mr. Pullman.*

The mistakes of Mr. Debs, the futility of the sympathetic strikes, and the complete collapse of the most pretentious industrial war that was ever declared in the United States, did not of necessity make either a martyr or a hero of Mr.



MR. GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

George M. Pullman. He could at any moment by a single word have produced a tranquility almost as profound as that which the Apostle John beheld in his apocalyptic visions. Mr. Pullman made several extended communications to the public for the purpose of showing clearly that he was standing upon his rights. There can be no doubt whatever as to the logical soundness of Mr. Pullman's point of view. But there are times when it is an exceedingly gracious thing to waive one's rights; and there are even times when it is an obtuse and an ill-calculated thing to insist too stubbornly upon having one's own just and righteous way. From his own unbending and consistent standpoint, Mr. Pullman could not have consented to

arbitration. It would have gone against his conscientious scruples to have done anything of the sort. And again one is tempted to observe that there are times when it is a gracious thing to trample upon one's conscientious scruples when they make for strife and dissension and benefit only oneself. Mr. Pullman in his way has been a great public benefactor, but at the same time he has been even more conspicuously a public beneficiary. He is by trade a cabinet maker. While still a young mechanic he was ingenious enough to invent important improvements in the arrangements of sleeping cars.

The people of the United States, through their patent laws, protected him in the exclusive control of his contrivances. Under public laws permitting the creation of commercial corporations, the Pullman company was invested with various privileges. The extension of the Pullman car service to more than a hundred thousand miles of roads was made possible by the public franchises granted to railway corporations. Mr. Pullman should certainly feel very good-natured indeed toward a nation that has afforded him such unparalleled opportunities and has rewarded his talent and energy with such colossal tributes of wealth. The nation at large was in no position to judge the merits of the controversy that was raging between Mr. Pullman and his workmen in the car building shops; but to very many people it seemed clear that he ought not to have allowed his local quarrel to go on unsettled and unappeased until it had assumed continental proportions and brought wide-spread loss and harm to the nation which had enriched him and his company.

The railway strike was wrong, and could not be allowed to succeed. But, neither *Arbitration*, the General Managers' Association which conducted the struggle for the railway companies, nor the general public whose rights had to be actively asserted by President Cleveland as the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, has any reason whatever to be thankful to Mr. Pullman. As we have already explained, a strike can never succeed when labor by the means it employs inflicts injury chiefly upon the innocent public and only incidentally and in small degree upon the capitalist or employer whom it seeks to bring to terms. On the other hand it may be stated as a general principle that there is always some ground for arbitration whenever the nature of an employer's business is such that by protracted controversy with his employees he is causing the general public vast inconvenience and harm. Under all the circumstances, it



ARCADE PARK, PULLMAN.

would not seem like a very extreme way of putting it to say that Mr. Pullman owed it to the country to keep on good terms with his employes; and that if he had not tact, skill, experience, or good feeling enough to maintain the peace without any outside intervention, then his failure was reason enough why, upon the request of the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, he should have been quite willing to consider some plan for the arbitration of differences. If all that Mr. Pullman claimed was true, he had nothing whatever to lose by the result of arbitration. And he had very much to gain. He would have gained the thanks of the country and of the whole world for a broad-minded, unselfish action. He would have gained immense popularity for himself, his company, and the Pullman system. He would have gained the sort of public confidence that would have given him enormous prestige and advantage in case of any future labor troubles. He would have gained the good will of railway managers, many of whom may now be disposed to think it expedient to operate their own sleeping-cars as soon as their existing Pullman contracts expire.

*The Dispute
on Its
Merits.*

Yet, in Mr. Pullman's behalf, it seems to us right to say that this consent to arbitration, if due at all, was due to the general public as a graceful act rather than to the strikers. One great difference between Mr. Pullman's works and perhaps a clear majority of other large manufacturing concerns in the United States, had been Mr. Pullman's continued operation of his shops while the other establishments for some weeks or months were shut down entirely. Mr. Pullman's works, which build freight cars and street cars as well as palace railway coaches, had taken several contracts at exceedingly low prices in order to keep the wheels moving. Wages had been cut down on the theory that work at reduced pay would be more acceptable to the Pullman employes than a period

of no work and no pay. The chief complication seems to have arisen out of the circumstance that about twelve thousand people totally dependent upon their earnings from the Pullman shops live in the surrounding houses, which are owned by the Pullman Company. Reduced wages did not bring reduced rents. This was declared essentially unjust by the men. The Pullman Company replied in effect that its business as a manufacturing concern had to obey the general laws of supply and demand, and that cars could not in the long run be manufactured at a loss. On the other hand it was declared that the Pullman Company's business as a landlord was carried on in practical competition with the renting of houses in the adjacent residential districts. There was sound political economy in this reply, but very cold comfort. It happens that a considerable proportion of the Pullman employees live outside of the model town of Pullman. But practically twelve thousand tenants are at the mercy of their employer, who is also their landlord. A temporary reduction of rents on the same percentage as the reduction of wages would have seemed to some employers a kindly concession that would have been repaid in the increased fidelity of the employees. But it could not be demanded as a right.

We have before us an interesting little book entitled "The Story of Pullman," issued by the Pullman Company, and therefore to be accepted as authentic. It was written last year to accompany the Pullman World's Fair exhibit. This book declares that the Pullman Company "from the first year of its existence has paid its quarterly dividends with the regularity of a government loan, and its \$30,000,000 of capital has a market value of \$60,000,000." It tells a glowing tale of the transforming effect of the Pullman environment upon the character and quality of the employees. It declares that "the town of Pullman now stands as the advance guard of a new departure and a new idea." Continuing, it declares: "In brief, the Pullman enterprise is a vast object lesson. It has demonstrated man's capacity to improve and to appreciate improvements. It is shown that success must result from corporate action which is alike free from default, foreclosure, or wreckage of any sort. It has illustrated the helpful combination of labor and capital without strife or stultification, upon lines of mutual recognition." This little book must be taken as Mr. Pullman's own estimate of the success of his experiment, and it is therefore worth while to quote the following paragraph as expressing his opinion last year of the men he had in his employ:



MAIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PULLMAN.

During the eleven years that the town has been in existence, the Pullman workingman has developed into a distinct type—distinct in appearance, in tidiness of dress, in fact in all the external indications of self-respect. Not only as compared with the majority of men in similar walks of life do they show in their clearer complexions and brighter eyes the sanitary effects of the cleanliness and the abundance of pure air and sunlight in which they live, but there is in their bearing and personal demeanor what seems to be a distinct reflection of the general atmosphere of order and artistic taste which permeates the entire town. It is within the mark to say that a representative gathering of Pullman workmen would be quite 40 per cent. better in evidences of thrift and refinement, and in all the outward indications of a wholesome habit of life, than would a representative gathering of any corresponding group of workingmen which could be assembled elsewhere in the country.

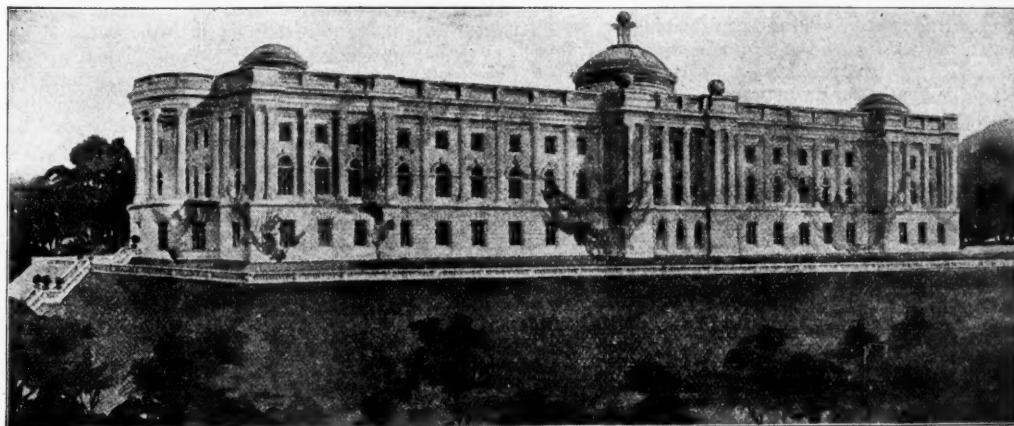
Elsewhere the little book informs us that the thirty-five hundred acres on which the Pullman village stands has increased so much in value by the growth of Chicago that it alone as one asset of the company is worth nearly the face of the \$30,000,000 of outstanding stock. It is needless to make much comment. But surely one may venture to say it is a thousand pities that so immensely prosperous and rich a company, claiming to enjoy the service of a body of men so superior in every way to any other industrial group in the land, and also claiming to stand as a "vast object lesson" and an illustration of the "helpful combination of capital and labor without strife or stultification upon lines of mutual recognition," could not have managed to feel its way through this stormy industrial year 1894 without embroiling the country in the most tremendous labor contest it has ever witnessed.

The Pullman Village a Great Success. The next book issued by the Pullman Company in praise of the social success of its experiment, will have to be written with a little more qualification at certain points. Nevertheless the Pullman village has been a brilliant and an admirable success. Other great enterprises

have to some extent followed the example of Mr. Pullman in endeavoring to create in the vicinity of their shops and factories a model village with the best possible sanitary appliances, and with libraries, schools, reading rooms, and other aids to progress. It is natural for men to wish homes of their own; but that is no reason why the Pullman Company should sell its houses. Hundreds and even thousands of the Pullman workmen have been incited to thrift and to a higher standard of living by their experience in the town of Pullman, and have gone forth from this training-school to labor in other fields and to own homes of their own on the same scale of cleanliness and comfort that they had learned to appreciate in Pullman. Though now pretty nearly engulfed in the vast expansion of Chicago, the village of Pullman in its day has stood for the decentralization of industry. The Pullman workers were taken into the country some fifteen or twenty miles from the heart of Chicago, and were accorded every possible advantage, both in the shops and in their homes, of fresh air and sunlight with park spaces and shade trees everywhere about them. This was a worthy idea, and it was splendidly executed. Let Mr. Pullman have due praise, for his service thus rendered was a great one.

Mr. Pullman's example in this matter of
Ho, for the
Country! model factories and model villages might
in some modified fashion be adopted by
many manufacturers to the great advantage of all
interests concerned. How the conditions surrounding
even such an uninviting occupation as soap-making
may be made attractive, has been brilliantly
demonstrated at "Ivoryville," near Cincinnati, by
the manufacturers of a well-known toilet article.
Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, the eloquent advocate
of profit-sharing, has taken his hundreds of metal
workers into the country and established a model
town, to the immense advantage of a host of people.

Near New York we have the pleasant instance of Dolgeville, where the workers in Mr. Alfred Dolge's great felt manufacturing establishments are in enjoyment of comparatively ideal conditions, and where, as in Mr. Nelson's model town, a portion of the profits of bountiful years is divided among the faithful producers. It would be wretchedly unfortunate if the strike at Pullman should discourage large employers of labor in plans for the betterment of the sanitary and social conditions of their employees, whether in the workshop or the home. When one pauses to reflect upon it, he discovers that some part of the tendency to mass all sorts of industries and pursuits in the very heart of great cities is due rather to the habit of the day than to any actual necessity or advantage. Thus Mr. John Brisben Walker, whose printing works as well as his business and editorial offices have until this month been in the dense core of New York City, and whose employes have been under practical necessity of bringing up their families in tenement houses, has made the discovery that there is no valid reason why the *Cosmopolitan* and most of its helpers should not retire into the country. Mr. Walker is a man who thinks to conclusions, and acts resolutely when he is convinced. The other day he secured a beautiful piece of ground at Irvington on the Hudson, some twenty miles north of New York, and began work upon a model building. He now expects to manufacture the next number of the *Cosmopolitan* in the neighborhood immortalized by Washington Irving. It is a significant fact that Mr. Walker's printers, pressmen and other workmen were practically unanimous in favor of the plan of going into the country, and that no little enthusiasm was manifest among them. It will not be necessary for Mr. Walker to build a model village, inasmuch as the housing accommodation of the vicinity will readily enough adapt itself to the increase in population. The rise of the outermost suburbs on principles that



THE NEW "COSMOPOLITAN" BUILDING AT IRVINGTON.

combine the best possibilities of city and country life, is to be the next great movement in the ever-shifting tide that groups, scatters and regroups the world's restless population.

*Labor's Future,—
a Landmark
or Two.*

Men are anxiously inquiring what is to be the future of labor, as they note the growing concentration of capital on the one hand, and the increased tendency to organized resistance of labor on the other hand. Doubtless great changes are to come about some day. But there remain a few old principles as rugged landmarks, to lose which would mean ruin and nothing short of it. The first great landmark is the enduring necessity for the patient building up of individual human character. This world is not to become a worse place for men and women to live in, but rather a better place, if only it remembers that when individual character fails nothing is left. There is no such thing as social progress in general without good men in particular. For honest, clear-eyed manhood the future can but be bright. Even a régime of ultra-socialism would be durable, provided men would but be men in the high sense of the word. But the socialistic era is not heaving in sight just yet. The age of competition is destined to linger for at least a generation or two. In the economic sphere, men must continue either to employ themselves or to sell their skill to other employers. What practical advice then would a wise man offer to a young workingman? Would he advise that young man to give himself great and primary concern for the abstract cause of Labor? Probably not, if the young man happened to be his personal friend. He would advise him to be industrious; to take genuine interest in his trade; to endeavor by all means to grow more skillful in it; to make himself in every honorable way indispensable to his employer; to value highly his leisure, for the useful opportunities it can easily afford him; to make good friends and avoid bad ones; to acquire self-control and fixity of purpose; to learn the worth of money, and to form the habit of saving it as a means toward the acquisition of a full freedom. He would adjure his young friend to act upon the principle that every man must bear his own burdens. He would show him that the saving of an amount equal to from one to two years' earnings makes practically all the difference between a condition of independence and a condition of servitude or possible pauperism. Nowadays one fears to preach the old-fashioned virtues of thrift, abstinence, self-help, "getting on in the world," to men in the mass; for he is quite sure to be rebuked by somebody with lofty phrases about the solidarity of labor, the paramount social question, and the great common cause. And so one prefers to give this primitive counsel more privately, to young men one at a time who may be induced to heed it. For ourselves, we all know in our hearts that we have got to work out our own individual salvation, and that nobody can do it for us. This age has not yet outgrown the need of teachers

like Mr. Samuel Smiles. Mr. Pullman was himself a working mechanic. There are thousands of men in Mr. Pullman's employ to-day who have precisely as fair a field and as good a chance as ever lay before the palace-car "magnate." Let us be merciful and tender to the aged and unfortunate; but as for those of us who are able-bodied, let us each, with due regard to the rights of our fellows, and with none but honorable means, make the best of such economic foothold as we may possess, and be thankful for that splendid fabric of American liberty that guarantees us our rights and vouchsafes us our opportunities.

*The
Tariff
Dead-Lock.*

On July 19 the conference on the tariff bill ended in an agreement to disagree, and the members representing the two houses of Congress made report accordingly. Chairman W. L. Wilson made a firm speech in the House, where his uncompromising attitude was greeted with unmistakable enthusiasm by the great body of the ruling party. He read a personal letter from President Cleveland, dated July 2, in which the President had warmly espoused the principles of the Wilson bill, as against those of the Gorman-Brice Senate revision. As we go to press the eventual outcome is quite beyond the intelligent guess of any man. Since a conference of many days had failed utterly to secure an agreement, it is difficult to say wherein a second conference would be likely to have any different fate. President Cleveland's letter dwelt strenuously upon the point that the fate of the Democratic party was hanging upon the adoption of a Democratic tariff bill, in accordance with the party's most conspicuous pledges. The House was in no mood for yielding to the Senate's amendments, and the possibility of an indefinite continuance of the McKinley act, as the result of the dead-lock between the two chambers, seemed to have become less remote. The questions of free coal and free iron ore were at stake among others, but the chief point of controversy was the arrangement of the sugar tax and the question of the discrimination in favor of refined sugar, that in practical effect amounts to a vast sop to the American Refiner's Trust. Speaking in general, the public has ceased to care much for details in its great desire to have the tariff question settled in one way or another. It would even be thankful to keep the McKinley bill if it could only be assured of the undisputed supremacy of that legislation for a reasonable period to come.

*The
Minister
to Russia.* The Hon. Andrew D. White, who has served the country with so much distinction as United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has urged President Cleveland to accept his resignation. This has accordingly been done, although it was understood that the President did not desire to make a change either on personal or political grounds. Dr. White, it will be remembered, was appointed by President Harrison to succeed Mr. Charles Emory Smith. For the post thus to be vacated, President



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

HON. CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE.

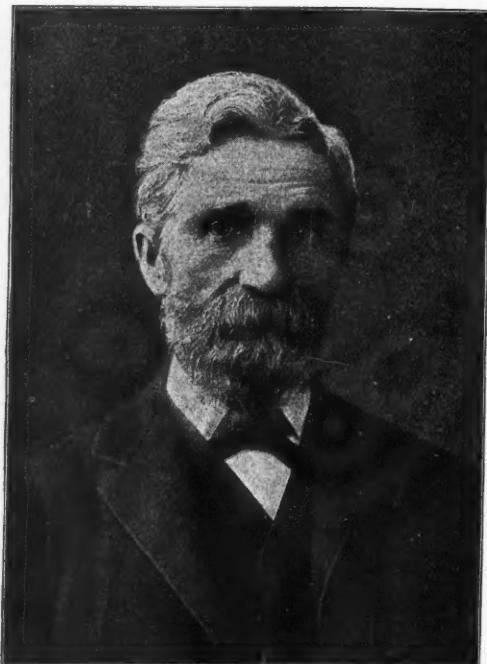
Cleveland has selected Congressman Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas. Mr. Breckinridge has served in the House of Representatives for about twelve years, and had been one of its leading Democratic members, adhering to President Cleveland's views on the questions of silver and the tariff, and acting as Chairman Wilson's right-hand man in the recent work of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Breckinridge failed to secure a renomination in his Congressional District some weeks ago; but so desirable a position as that of American Minister to Russia might well console him for the fickle-mindedness of his Arkansas constituents. It is rumored that the Russian mission will soon be advanced, as the English, French and German have been, to an embassy.

International Sporting Contests. The gloomy character of the topics which for the most part filled the newspaper columns through July was somewhat relieved by accounts of international sporting contests. The American yacht *Vigilant* in British waters failed to justify the high expectations with which she crossed the seas. Nevertheless, she has helped to make our British cousins understand that America was not wholly given over to such pastimes as railroad strikes, train robberies and lynchings. This assurance was confirmed by the appearance of a group of young college athletes from Yale, who met the champions of Oxford on their native soil and

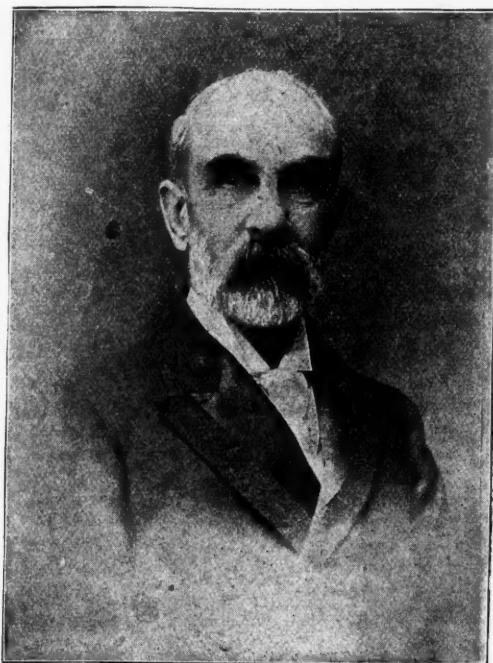
were vanquished but not disgraced. The visiting yachtsmen and college athletes have given the hospitable Britishers a chance to say a lot of kind and neighborly things; and these have in considerable measure taken the edge off of the rather exasperating pessimism of English press comments upon the great strike and our country's future. In Paris the genial and accomplished Baron Coubertin, who has hosts of friends in our American universities, is at the head of a very important movement for the modern establishment of something like the Olympian games of old. Amateur athleticism, on a high plane and free from gambling and objectionable concomitants, is on the eve of a great revival in France; and the Baron Coubertin justly believes that international good feeling might be promoted by great periodic competitions, in which all forms of modern athletic sports and games should have a place. We believe that his efforts will be crowned with success, and invoke hearty American support for his projects.

Matters in the Pacific. Affairs in and about the Pacific ocean have deserved more attention during the past few weeks than it has been possible to devote to them for lack of full and authentic information. At last we are apprised that the Hawaiian Republic is now a realized fact and that President Sanford B. Dole of the Provisional Government has been succeeded by President Sanford B. Dole, duly chosen as first President of the independent and sovereign Hawaiian Republic. It is a pleasant coincidence that the new order of things dates from July 4. Passing across to the powers on the other side of the Pacific, we find a serious though as yet an obscure controversy between Japan and China concerning affairs in Corea. China has always claimed a certain shadowy suzerainty over the kingdom of Corea, while Japan has long maintained relations of commercial intercourse with that country that have seemed to justify a claim to intervention in behalf of the maintenance of order and good government. Both Japan and China are reported as having dispatched considerable bodies of troops to Corea. Efforts in several quarters have been made to bring the troubles to a conclusion by arbitration or by the friendly advice of some disinterested power. The United States has always been the best and the fairest friend to these governments across the Pacific, and our authorities at Washington should exert themselves to the utmost to aid in preventing war and in securing a just settlement of the misunderstanding. It should be the policy of our government to maintain in every honorable way the peculiarly friendly relations that have so long existed between the United States and Japan, and this end may be accomplished without any sacrifice of the good will that should continue to exist between our government and that of China.

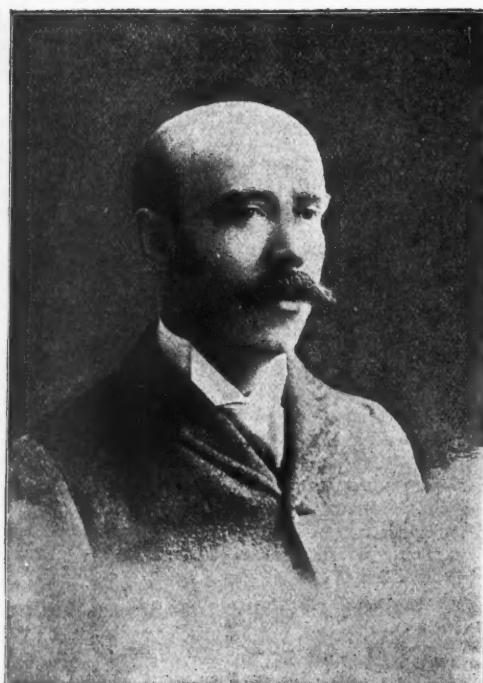
Imperialists in Council. The Intercolonial Conference held at Ottawa within the past month was deemed in Canada a successful and auspicious meeting. Its sessions were behind closed



HON. SIMON FRASER, AUSTRALIA.



MR. ALFRED LEE SMITH, NEW ZEALAND.



MR. J. L. PAYNE,
Secretary of the Conference.



SIR ADOLPH P. CARON,
Canadian Postmaster-General.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

doors, and the practical results can only be measured after the lapse of considerable time. It was a great thing to have brought together a body of representative statesmen from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Dominion of Canada to discuss matters of common interest to the British Colonial Empire. It is not commonly believed that the Con-



HON. M'KENZIE BOWELL,
Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce.
(Chief Promoter of the Conference.)

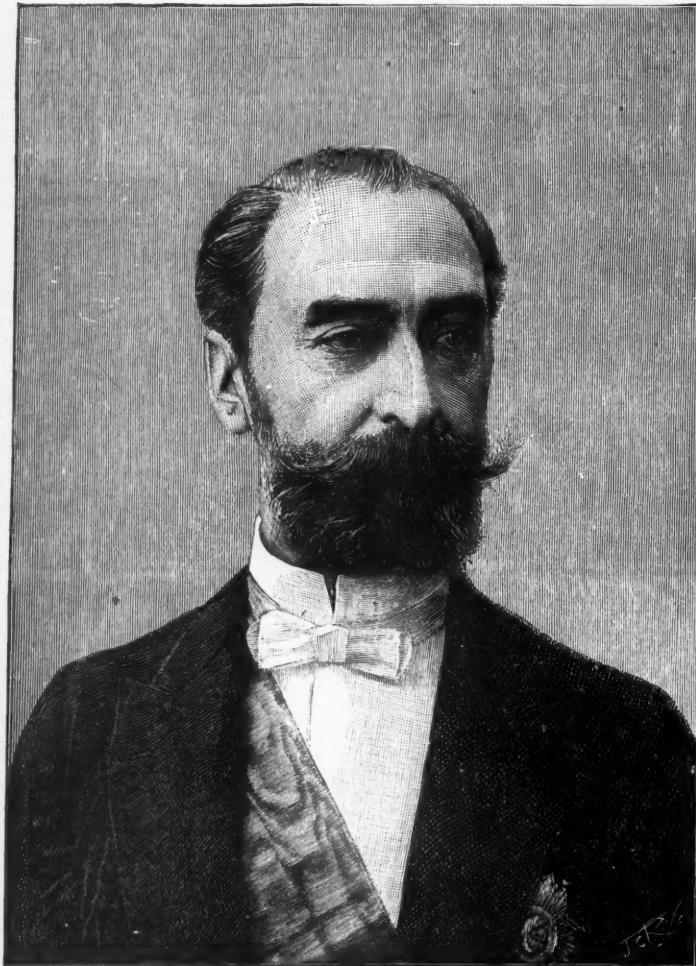
ference will have accomplished anything toward persuading the mother country to sanction a scheme of differential tariffs against non-British countries. But there is much reason for thinking that both the project of a fast Canadian line of Atlantic steamers and that of a British cable from Australia to Vancouver will have been materially advanced as a result of the Ottawa gathering. There is a growing enthusiasm over the idea of an all-British telegraph line and an all-British system of railway and steamship connections extending, by way of the Canadian Pacific railway, to the Australian colonies and around the entire globe. The British cable from Vancouver to Australia would meet all our commercial purposes very well for the present, and would only serve somewhat to postpone the inevitable American cable line from San Francisco to Japan by way of Honolulu.

An Opportune Time to Restrict Immigration. It is interesting to note the strong reaction that has been loading the emigrant ships with strange companies of people who have failed to gain an industrial footing in America and are returning to central and eastern Europe. It would be good policy to aid this turn of the tide by every legitimate means. Fortunately the east-bound emigrant rates this season are extremely low. We have been compelled to support hundreds of thousands of these people by

charity during the past winter, and the cheapest as well as the wisest form of expenditure in their behalf would be to buy their return tickets and send them back where they belong. This temporary reversal of the current of migration affords the natural and safe opportunity for Congress to enact a law severely restricting immigration for a period of years. It would be the most popular law ever placed on our statute books since the foundation of the American Republic. It could be enacted just now with a minimum of hardship to any interest. When the times improve and the European population surplus begins once more to seek less crowded quarters, the sign of "No More Vacant Seats!" on the door of our American omnibus would simply give Australia, South Africa, and South America the better chance to advertise their comparative emptiness and their great resources and attractions. All the most deplorable and most dangerous features of the recent labor troubles, whether those of the bituminous coal strikes or those of the riots accompanying the railway strikes, were clearly due to the fact of a vast over-supply of recently imported and not yet assimilated working population from the non-English-speaking countries of central and eastern Europe. The restriction of immigration should have been accomplished ten years ago. It is no longer a delicate question open to argument, but an imperative duty demanding prompt action.

The Great Grandson of the Queen. On Saturday, June 23, at five minutes to ten o'clock at night, a baby boy was born in Richmond Park, whose advent must be counted among the many other collateral securities for the maintenance of the union of the British Empire. The birth of a son to the Duchess of York has placed the succession of the Crown as far beyond the risk of casualty as is possible in these mortal things. After the Queen, there come in the direct line of succession the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the new royal baby, whose horoscope has already been calculated by the astrologers and declared to promise excellent things;—for the stars, as long experience shows, can play the courtier when they please. If the York marriage had been childless the daughter of the Duke of Fife would have been next in succession, and for some reason or other it is the fashion to pretend that this would have been unpopular, although it is difficult to say why, seeing that England has prospered always more under her queens than her kings. It is curious to note in these democratic days that the monarchy is one of those few institutions which seem to increase in popularity with its age. Like some great oak it strikes its roots deeper and deeper each succeeding century, and even the most advanced republicans admit that the golden circlet of the imperial crown is one of the most potent of the influences which keeps the British Empire together.

The Opening of the Tower Bridge. The Tower Bridge, a magnificent work which has given an adequate gateway to the port of London, was opened on Saturday, June 30, by the Prince of Wales and a bevy



THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

of royalties. Traffic was stopped for a couple of hours on Saturday morning in order to allow the princes and princesses with their archbishop in waiting to drive through the city, and when the ceremony was complete they returned by the river. It was a glorious day in June; the sun was bright, the tide was high, and if ever there was an occasion which lent itself to an imposing pageant on the Thames, this was the day. Even the most unimaginative of chamberlains might for once have risen to the occasion, and have utilized the scenic properties of the monarchy for a great river *fête*. All London would have turned out to see the royal barge leading an aquatic procession from the Tower to Westminster amid the thundering salutes of cannon, the joyous pealing of bells, and the clash of military music. But, instead of such an imposing pageant, royalties came

up the river on board a penny steamboat which, but for the fact that it carried the royal standard and was somewhat profusely adorned with flowers, differed little from any picnic party. One of the duties of monarchy is to relieve the dull drab of democratic monotony by the radiant color and glittering brilliance of royal pageantry. But, so far from realizing this, royalty is year after year beaten by the Lord Mayor of London.

The Assassination of President Carnot. President Carnot was paying a visit to Lyons, and while driving through the streets on Sunday, June 24, he was stabbed in the abdomen by an Italian Anarchist, who was allowed to approach the carriage in the belief that he was about to present a petition. The wound was fatal, and the President expired within a few hours. His death produced a profound sensation, not merely in France, but throughout the whole of Europe. It is, indeed, the first considerable success which the Anarchist party has achieved since the Nihilists blew up the Czar. Since then, the party of dynamite has succeeded in achieving nothing beyond the wholesale murder of persons of no political importance. It is notable to remark that in achieving their first considerable success they have abandoned their favorite weapon and fallen back upon the primitive

dagger. It is one more illustration of the fact that if an assassin is willing to give his life for that of his victim he can almost always make the exchange.

Assassinations and Colliery Explosions.

Monday's papers, which published the report of the assassination of M. Carnot, not, also published the report of a frightful colliery explosion in South Wales, which cost the lives of some 250 miners. It was horrible, but as mankind has come to regard explosions of gas as among the inevitable incidents of coal winning, the catastrophe excited no feeling beyond one of regret for the slain and of sympathy for their families. In time, we shall probably take the same philosophic view of Anarchist outrages. In society, as in coal mines, there exist a certain number of explosive elements. Against these we must take such precau-



M. CASIMIR-PÉRIER, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

tions as science and experience suggest, but it seems to be only too certain that whatever we do there are sure to be flaws now and then, and assassinations, like colliery explosions, will occasionally take place. Anarchy will have to multiply many times before the Anarchist risk can be counted as more than a small percentage of the risk which every miner faces without a thought, and without even feeling himself a brave man for doing so. Men will begin to look at the risk of assassination with the same vigilant nonchalance with which our miners regard the risk of explosion, and when assassination comes they will act with the same cool-headedness.

So far as can be seen at present the results *Sympathy with France.* which have followed the assassination of

M. Carnot have been exactly the opposite of those which were intended by his assassin. The murder created a perfect explosion of sympathy throughout the world, and France, for the first time in this generation, found herself overwhelmed with demonstrations of sincere sympathy, not merely from the uttermost parts of the earth, but more especially from those powers which she chooses to regard as her hereditary foes. The funeral of M. Carnot on Sunday, July 1, was the occasion of an international demonstration of good feeling, the like of which has not been seen in our time. All Paris turned out to see the remains of the murdered President conveyed from the Elysée to the Panthéon; every government and every ruler in Europe contributed to rear the mountain of floral wreaths, which are the accepted

form of conveying assurances of sympathy and regret. So far, therefore, from shaking the established order in France, the assassin's knife has helped to solidify the Republic more firmly than before.

Election of the New President.

According to the French constitution, when a President dies his successor must be elected within three days. The Chamber and Senate met together at Versailles, and on the first ballot elected M. Casimir-Périer as President by 451 votes out of a total of 852 votes. M. Brisson, who was supported by the Radicals and Socialists, received 194 votes, while M. Dupuy, who was run as a second Republican candidate in case M. Casimir-Périer did not secure an absolute majority on the first ballot, only received 95 votes. It is difficult to overestimate the gain to France in this sudden election of her President. In place of months of agitation and intrigue, the decisive choice was precipitated in a day, and the result could hardly have been improved upon if the electoral period had been extended for six months. M. Carnot, according to the usual opinion, was a somewhat stolid, although an honest and pacific President. Lord Salisbury bore emphatic testimony to the influence of the late President in the cause of peace. There was nothing in his life to excite the enthusiasm which has been provoked by the cruelty and suddenness of his death. The new President is a statesman by heredity, his father and grandfather before him having been Ministers of France. During the short period when he was recently Prime Minister, he showed himself to be an

honest and capable man, who would have been glad to have kept the prancing jingoes of the colonial class within bounds. His instincts are pacific, and although he is regarded by the Socialists with a detestation which mine owners seem to excite in France more than any other country, there is no reason to believe that he will not be as good a President as France could have found.

The Jilting of Casimir-Périer and Its Results.

It is interesting to note that M. Casimir-Périer would never have been President had he not been early disappointed in love. In his youth M. Casimir-Périer was a Conservative, and as the representative of a family which had twice held the first place in France, and was very wealthy to boot, the aristocrats of the faubourgs were willing to overlook his lack of blue blood and welcomed him to their exclusive salons. By way of cementing this alliance a marriage was proposed between him and a young lady of a noble family. But at the last moment the young lady, or, rather, her parents, threw M. Casimir-Périer over and married her to the son of a duke. The blow was a severe one, and M. Casimir-Périer took it so much to heart that he there and then severed his connection with the Conservatives, forsook the Faubourg St. Germain, and threw in his lot with the Republicans. He was in those days thought to be an advanced Republican, but his radicalism was probably assumed in order to emphasize the disgust which he felt at the way in which he had been treated by his quondam friends. As the years passed and the bitterness of the disappointment was forgotten, he became more and more moderate, and at present he is what the English would regard as a Republican somewhat after the Hartington stamp—which is by no means the worst kind for France to-day.

The Attack on Signor Crispi. The Anarchists succeeded in their attack on M. Carnot. They failed in their attempt to kill Signor Crispi. Gunpowder, although tolerably effective,—much more so than dynamite (witness the murders of Lincoln, Garfield, and Carter Harrison in America),—is not so sure as the dagger. The disadvantage of the latter, from the assassin's point of view, is that it is much easier to escape after shooting than after stabbing. Signor Crispi's assailant missed his mark, and was arrested by Signor Crispi himself and handed over to the police. There is no such specific for exciting sympathy as an abortive attempt at assassination. Signor Crispi was overwhelmed with telegrams of congratulation, and his seat in the saddle has been unmistakably strengthened by the attempt to take his life. The risk that rulers run from the microbe of assassination is increasing, but it is still comparatively infinitesimal compared with the risk they face unconcernedly from the microbe bred in the sewers. If any one doubt it, let him ask any insurance office the difference between the premium which they would charge for insuring M. Casimir-Périer against assassination or against zymotic disease. Assassination impresses the imagination more than typhoid fever, but it is not half so deadly.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
(The Latest Portrait.)

Doings of the Kaiser.

The German Emperor, who has been phenomenally quiet of late, did a good stroke of business for the peace of Europe, which depends upon the temper of France, by remitting the sentences passed at Leipsic on two French officers convicted of acting as spies in Germany. He did this as a graceful means of showing how much he sympathized with France on the death of her President. He also did a wise thing when he lugged headlong into a speech which he delivered at a naval banquet a reference to the fighting alliance which existed in old times between England and Germany.

It was a significant hint to the assurance of the two countries that, although the Kaiser might have been overborne by his colonials in the matter of the Anglo-Congolese agreement, the relations between the Courts of Berlin and London are as good as ever. Despite the ingenious and elaborate parallel drawn between William II and Caligula, people are beginning to recognize that the quondam Shouting Emperor counts second to the Russian Czar among the securities for European peace.

Francis Joseph In Hungary the dispute between the *and the Magnates.* Liberal majority in the Lower House and the clerical majority in the House of Magnates over the Civil Marriage bill has been settled in favor of the Commons. Francis Joseph tried at first, and tried in vain, to replace Dr. Wekerle by a Prime Minister who would not be upset the first day he faced the Liberal majority. Finding that there was no other course, he reinstated Dr. Wekerle



DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE.

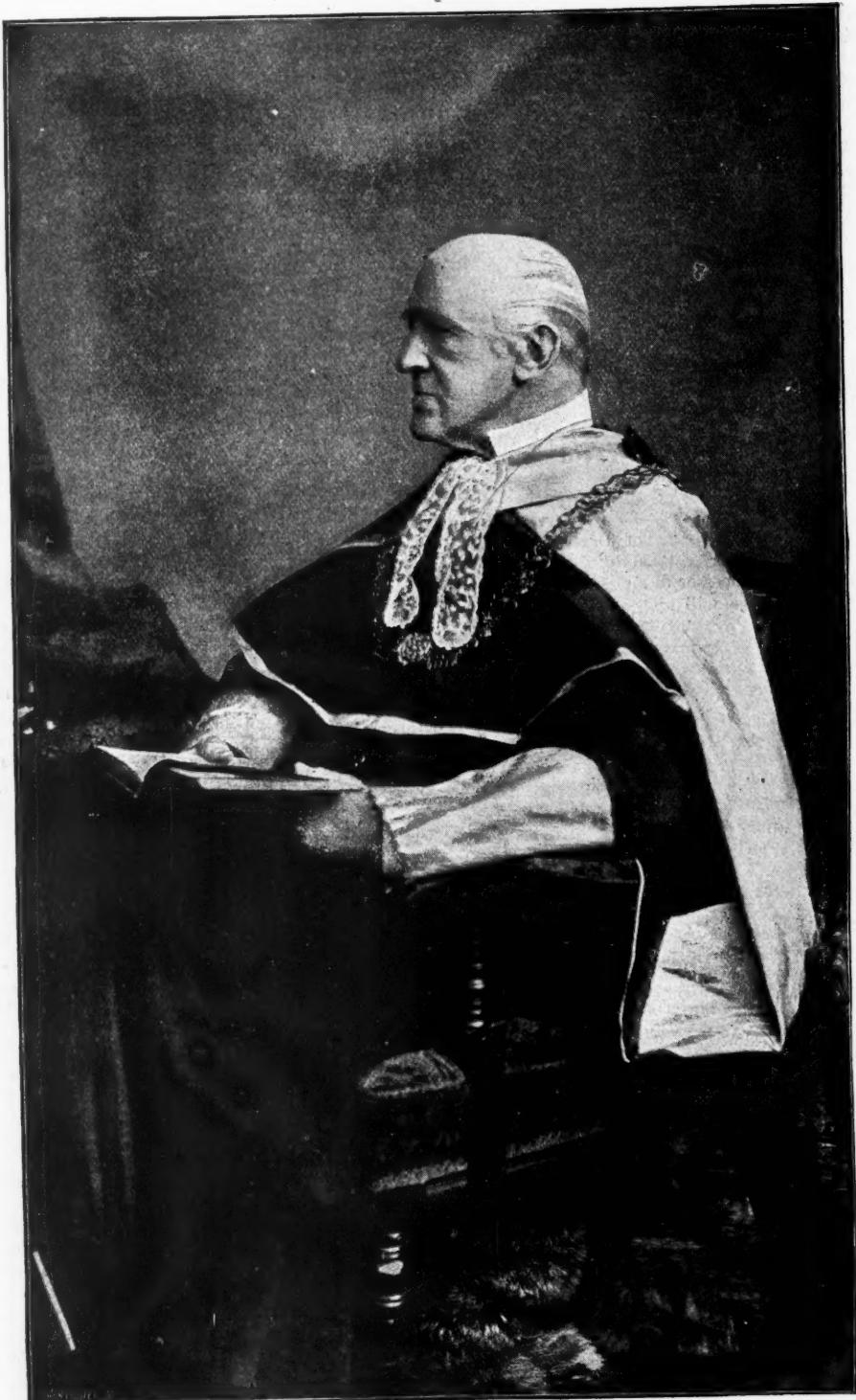
with a slightly modified Cabinet, and intimated to the Magnates that it was his will the Civil Marriage bill should pass. To the last moment the clericals showed fight, ultimately some members of the majority abstained from voting, and the bill passed by a small majority. There was wild enthusiasm among the Liberals, deep and bitter chagrin among the clergy. The net result, as usual in these democratic days, is that the monarchy once more strengthened its hold upon the people by proving itself an indispensable ally—not to say instrument—in reducing to obedience a recalcitrant aristocracy. Even Mr. Labouchere admits that without the Crown he could do nothing against the Peers.

The Veto of the Peers. In England the campaign against the Peers cannot be said to have made much progress. A conference, summoned by the Liberal caucus, was held at Leeds in June to consider what should be done to bring the Peers to their knees. After hearing many speeches the conference

unanimously decided that the right thing to do was that Ministers should introduce a bill abolishing the veto of the House of Lords. When any bill passed by the Commons is rejected by the Lords, the Commons, according to this scheme, would have the right to send the bill back by passing a resolution to that effect. Then the bill would receive the royal assent without reference to anything the Peers might do or say. This is a very pretty little plan, reminding one of the admirable scheme adopted by the conference which the mice held—possibly at Leeds—when it was decided to bell the cat. It is obvious that the abolition of the veto is to all intents and purposes the abolition of the House of Lords; for its effect would be to give sole power to legislate to the House of Commons whenever it chose to read a bill a fourth time, after it was rejected by the House of Lords.

Sir William Harcourt's Star. Ministers meanwhile have not been faring altogether badly. Sir W. Harcourt, whose star seems to be in the ascendant, has succeeded in getting his Budget accepted with a few modifications here and there which Mr. Balfour enforced, but the crucial difficulties about the beer and spirit duties were overcome with ease. Sir W. Harcourt, by concentrating all his attention on the bill and being besides very ably coached by Mr. Alfred Milner, was able to achieve a series of parliamentary successes, over which the party is just now rejoicing with grateful hearts. This had an unexpected result. Sir William, instead of being desirous of retiring to cultivate his roses at Malwood, is now somewhat reconciled to political life. He has had his way, he has scored a great success. When the party is once more in opposition, the brunt of the fighting will have to be done in the Commons, and as a matter of course the leader of the Opposition in the Commons will tend to overshadow the nominal chief of the party who is interned in the gilded sarcophagus.

If Sir W. Harcourt had retired, the choice of his successor, of the leadership in the Commons would have been between Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Morley. There would have been then, as now, no choice as to the leadership in the constituencies. Mr. Morley's position on the platform is now unquestioned. Upon him have fallen the mantles of both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. He represents both the moral enthusiasm and the power of eloquence of his party. But for that very reason it would be a reckless and wicked waste to use him up in the treadmill of leadership in the House. The true course, and by far the best course for Mr. Morley himself, would be for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to serve tables like the deacons in the Early Christian Church, while Mr. Morley, like the apostles, devoted his great gifts to the edifying of the brethren in their most holy faith. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is the Liberal W. H. Smith, but much cleverer, although more sluggish than his prototype. Like all other statesmen of first rank—Hartington, Balfour and Morley—he has undergone the trial by ordeal, hav-



THE LATE LORD COLERIDGE, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

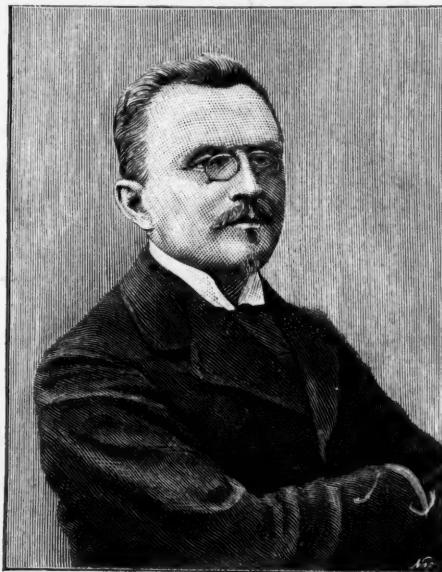
ing for a short time filled very creditably the Irish Secretaryship.

The Budget and the Elections. The Liberals imagine that their Budget is as popular in the country as it is in the House of Commons. The landed interest is paying the penalty of monopoly. If thirty years ago the landlords had listened to Bright and Cobden and reinforced their ranks by multiplying the owners of allotments and small farms, there is nothing more certain than that Sir W. Harcourt would never have introduced this year's Budget. But the cadres of landowners have been depleted, and the landowners have no cohort of yeomen ready to do battle in their cause. Now is the hour of their adversity, and in their desolation and distress they may well sigh, although they sigh in vain, for the stout retainers whom they might so easily have reared to do battle like French peasants for the relief of the land.

The Fate of Chatsworth. Sir W. Harcourt calculates upon their weakness, and his Budget is framed upon the popular delusion that the owners of agricultural land are wealthy. The fact that even so wealthy a peer as the Duke of Devonshire is of opinion that the new succession duty will render it impossible for his successor to maintain Chatsworth and Devonshire House will give many people pause who have hitherto failed to realize what are the terms of the bargain between the peers and the people. Mr. Morley, speaking at Rotherham, endeavored to turn the Duke's argument by saying that if Chatsworth was kept open by exempting its owner from his fair share of taxation, then Chatsworth was really maintained by the State. The fact is that English nobles in return for various exemptions and privileges have regarded themselves as bound to maintain, often at a heavy financial loss, certain historic houses, full of artistic treasures and famous heirlooms, as popular show-places and as part and parcel of the state and majesty of English life. Deprive them of these exemptions and privileges and they can no longer maintain the burden of their own magnificence. The British elector has not realized that. He is going to eat his cake, and he imagines he is going to have it all the time. But that is impossible.

An Awkward Lapse of Memory. The Anglo-Congolese agreement, although insignificant itself, has exposed the British Government to a disagreeable reverse. Lord Kimberley, who is new to the Foreign Office, concluded an agreement in complete forgetfulness of the fact that four years ago England had entered into an understanding with Germany which was inconsistent with the third article of the new convention, by which the Congo State leased to England a strip of land coterminous with the German sphere of influence. Sir Philip Currie, who left the Foreign Office for Constantinople, would no doubt have saved Lord Kimberley from this blunder had he been at home; but with a new Foreign Minister and a new Permanent Under-Secretary there was a breach in the continuity of the memory of the Foreign Office.

Germany also seems to have suffered in the same way, for when the convention was submitted to Berlin no objection was taken to it. It was only when the German colonial party waxed wroth and made a row that Germany opposed the convention. They had an unanswerable argument, and as soon as this was pointed out the third article was dropped and England and Germany were once more in accord. This, however, did not facilitate Lord Dufferin's negotiations with M. Hanotaux. The French



M. HANOTAUX,
French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

maintain that England must give way to them as she has given way to Germany. It is replied that she gave way to Germany because inadvertently the convention was in opposition to the Anglo-German convention which France had refused to recognize.

The Old and the New Lord Chief Justice of England. The death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has removed from the Bench one of the few judges who took a keen interest in public affairs. As his sympathies were usually on the Liberal side this rendered him all the more conspicuous, for Liberalism can hardly be said to be the prevailing note among the wearers of the judicial ermine. He is succeeded as Lord Chief Justice by Lord Russell, better known as Sir Charles Russell, who never took his seat as Lord Justice of Appeal. England has, therefore, an Irishman as Lord Chief Justice, a Jew as Lord Chancellor, a Scotchman as Prime Minister, and is likely to have another as Leader of the House of Commons should Sir William Harcourt retire. The monopoly of all the high posts of the Empire by Scotchmen or Irishmen suggests that the English will be of as little account in their own country as Americans are in their city government.



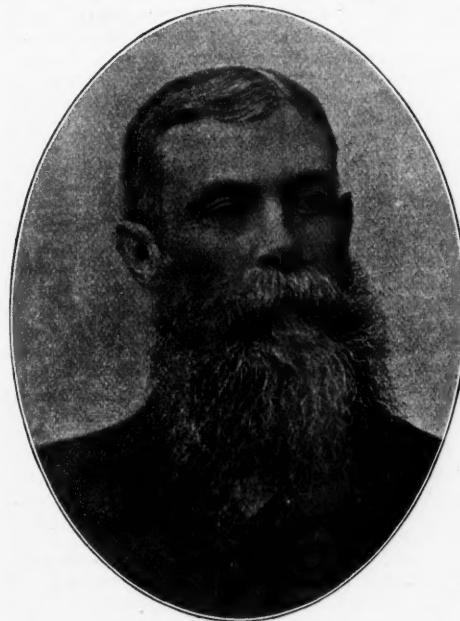
THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(The Latest Portraits.)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 20.—The Republicans of California nominate M. M. Estee for Governor, and place a free coinage plank in their platform; Vermont Republicans nominate U. A. Woodbury for Governor, and declare in favor of a continued, and extended use of silver on a parity with gold. Two thousand delegates of the National Liberal Federation meet in Leeds and pass resolutions in favor of abolishing the veto power of the House of Lords. The difficulty between England and Germany settled by the former canceling the third article of the Congo treaty. A Papal Encyclical dealing largely with the question of reunion published. ix thousand bakers strike in Lisbon. Señor Lorena, ex-President of the rebel government of Brazil, is executed.

June 21.—Governor Pattison orders out two regiments and a troop of cavalry to suppress rioting in Jefferson



HON. SANFORD B. DOLE.
President Hawaiian Republic.

County, Pennsylvania. Fire in the Finsbury district of London causes a loss of over \$1,000,000. The Civil Marriage bill is passed by the Hungarian House of Magnates. Earthquake shocks in Japan cause great damage. New Zealand Parliament opened by the Governor. Demonstrations in Transvaal against the "commandeering" of British subjects. The new Sultan of Morocco gives orders for the payment to Spain of the Melilla indemnity.

June 22.—The Hatch Anti-Option bill is passed by the House. Rioters in the Clearfield-Jefferson district of Pennsylvania are held in check by the arrival of State troops; the backbone of the strike is broken. The

American Railway Union declares a boycott on Pullman cars throughout the United States, to go into effect June 26. Congress on University Extension opened at the London University. The Khedive sails for Constantinople, but his European tour is vetoed by the Sultan. Herr von Kotze, Master of the Ceremonies at the German Court, arrested on a charge of circulating anonymous slanders. Over 5,000 Japanese troops landed in Corea. Scottish Miners' Federation refuse arbitration, but refer dispute to Conciliation Board.

June 23.—Adjutant-General Tarsney, of Colorado, is tarred and feathered by masked men at Colorado Springs. The American Derby, at Washington Park, Chicago, is won by *Rey el Santa Anita*; Senator *Grady* second. The Duchess of York delivered of a son. Terrible explosion at the Albion Colliery, near Pontypridd, Wales; 257 lives lost.

June 24.—President Carnot, of France, is fatally stabbed at Lyons by an Italian Anarchist named Santo. More than forty lives are lost by the sinking of a tug near Sandy Hook; other fatal accidents in and about New York Harbor.

June 25.—The taking of testimony is begun in the trial at Chicago to determine the sanity of Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison. Both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to the memory of President Carnot of France. The body of President Carnot leaves Lyons for Paris; there are anti-Italian demonstrations in Paris and Lyons. The Peary auxiliary expedition arrives at St. John's, N. F. New South Wales Parliament dissolved.

June 26.—The Senate bill making Labor Day (the first Monday in September) a legal holiday is passed by the House of Representatives. The National Republican League Convention opens in Denver. The threatened boycott of the Pullman car service is ordered by the American Railway Union. Miners in Indiana return to work, the employers having agreed to their demands. President Cleveland, in an interview, reiterates his pledge to protect the national credit at all hazards. Anti-Italian riots continue in France. The body of President Carnot arrives in Paris from Lyons, and lies in state in the Palace of the Elysée. Sixty thousand Scotch coal miners go on strike. The Japanese army occupies the capital of Corea; the King is virtually a prisoner. Provisional government formed in Salvador.

June 27.—The American Railway Union's Pullman boycott is extended to all the principal railroads entering Chicago. William M. Singerly nominated by the Pennsylvania Democrats for Governor. Illinois Democrats indorse the national administration only so far as it has observed the Chicago platform, and nominate Franklin MacVeagh for U. S. Senator. Commencement exercises are held at Yale, Harvard, and other institutions. M. Casimir-Périer is elected President of France by the National Assembly at Versailles on the first ballot. Formal announcement is made of Mr. Gladstone's determination not to be again a candidate for Parliament. The Belgian Senate passes an electoral reform bill.

June 28.—The railway strike extends to twenty Western roads, and stops traffic from San Francisco to Chicago. The New Mexico Statehood bill is passed by the

House ; the Senate rejects Mr. Hill's motion to strike out the income tax sections from the tariff bill, yeas, 23 ; nays, 40....Yale is victorious in the boat races at New London....Bowdoin College celebrates its centennial....Michigan Democrats nominate Spencer O. Fisher for Governor....President Casimir-Péier accepts the resignation of the Dupuy Cabinet, and asks M. Burdeau to form a new government....The Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa is opened.

June 29.—Operations of Western railroads are further crippled by additions to the ranks of the strikers....Tariff bill reported to the Senate by Committee of the Whole.The State Senate's committee charged with the investigation of the New York City police department adjourns till September 10, after eliciting a mass of testimony as to police blackmail levied on all classes of citizens....Financial proposals of the Italian government passed by the Chamber of Deputies....M. Burdeau declines the French Premiership.

June 30.—Three passenger trains equipped with Pullman cars are wrecked at Chicago by strikers....Premier Dupuy decides to remain at the head of the French Cabinet....Emperor William, of Germany, and the French Ambassador discuss a plan for international action against Anarchists....Twelve cases of cholera reported at Cronstadt....Opening of the Tower Bridge, London, by the Prince of Wales....Lord Russell, of Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.

July 1.—The government at Washington takes steps to enforce the laws relating to the carrying of mails on Western railroads, appointing special counsel for the purpose ; seven strike leaders are under arrest in Chicago, and nine in Hammond, Ind....The funeral of President Carnot takes place in Paris ; services are held in other European capitals and at Washington, D. C....Bandi, an editor, is fatally stabbed at Leghorn, it is believed by an Anarchist.

July 2.—The United States Courts in Chicago issue a sweeping injunction against the railway strikers ; Illinois militia go into active service ; Federal troops are ordered out in Colorado....Further disturbances in the coke region....The sugar schedule of the Senate tariff bill is amended so as to put it in effect immediately on the approval of the bill, instead of in 1895....The British budget bill passes the committee stage in the House of Commons.

July 3.—Judge Woods, of the United States Court, grants a restraining order to every railroad in Indiana.The Senate tariff bill is passed by a vote of 39 to 34, Mr. Hill being the only Democrat who votes in the negative....Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, is declared sane by a jury at Chicago....Two men are killed and many injured in an attack by a mob of strikers at Ironwood, Mich., on 200 deputy sheriffs and a gang of non-union men...."Bat" : he is found guilty of the murder of Robert Ross at the spring election in Troy, N. Y....The inaugural address of President Casimir-Péier is read in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies

July 4.—Some trains in Chicago are moved under the protection of United States troops ; Attorney-General Olney issues instructions to have a special grand jury summoned to indict President Debs, of the American Railway Union....The day is celebrated by Americans in European cities by receptions on the part of official representatives of the United States and by banquets.

The new Hawaiian Republic is proclaimed, with Sanford B. Dole as President.

July 5.—Rioting and arson in and about Chicago in connection with the railroad strike ; the U. S. troops are hooted, but trains are moved without shots being fired ; reinforcement of troops are sent to aid General Miles in suppressing rioting ; the tie-up prevents shipments of fresh meat to the seaboard cities from Chicago....Six of the World's Fair buildings are destroyed by fire....The *Britannia* beats the *Vigilant* in the race for the Muir Memorial Cup ; the *Valkyrie* sinks after collision with the *Satanita*....M. Auguste Burdeau, Republican, is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 259 to 157.

July 6.—A Chicago mob burns many cars along the line of the Pan Handle road ; warrants are sworn out for the arrest of the officers of the American Railway Union ; Governor Altgeld protests against interference by the President, and orders out two brigades of Illinois militia....Lord Salisbury introduces a bill in the House of Lords giving the Government power to deal with Anarchists and alien paupers.

July 7.—General Schofield orders United States troops to take control of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads ; regulars fire on a mob at Chicago, wounding a dozen persons....A motion to non-concur in the Senate tariff bill amendments is carried in the House, and a conference committee is appointed....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in the race for the Queen's Cup on the Clyde....The *Falcon*, with the members of the Peary auxiliary expedition on board, sails from St. John's, N. F., for Greenland.

July 8.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation calling on Chicago rioters to disperse ; in a pitched battle between regulars and a mob at Hammond, Ind., one man is killed and four are wounded ; the Buffalo members of the American Railway Union are ordered to strike....Severe anti-Anarchist measures are passed by the Italian Chamber....There are 29 fresh cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

July 9.—Cessation of rioting and disorder in Chicago ; the Pullman Company refuses to arbitrate ; several roads at Toledo are tied up ; the President issues a second proclamation, covering the far West....The *Britannia* wins in the race with the *Vigilant* on the Clyde....One person killed and several injured by a bomb explosion in Pilsen....The German Bundesrath rejects the bill passed by the Reichstag to repeal the anti-Jesuit laws.

July 10.—Debs, Howard, and several other American Railway Union leaders at Chicago are indicted by the federal grand jury for conspiracy to obstruct the mails and hinder the execution of the laws ; men in various trades in Chicago strike, and Sovereign issues a strike order to the Knights of Labor....The National Educational Association meets at Asbury Park, N. J....The convention to revise the judiciary system of New Jersey meets at Trenton....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in the race for the Corinthian Cup on the Clyde....Violent earthquake shocks in Constantinople, causing panic and great loss of life....Anarchist arrested in Spain charged with plotting to kill President Casimir-Péier, of France.

July 11.—Sovereign's appeal to the Knights of Labor to strike meets with but feeble response in Chicago, and is unheeded in other cities ; U. S. troops occupy the Sacramento (Cal.) railway station, which has been in the hands of strikers for twelve days ; the first train which is sent out from Sacramento is wrecked by strikers, the engineer

and three soldiers being killed....In the Senate a resolution indorsing the action of President Cleveland in regard to the railway strike is unanimously adopted....The National Convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor opens at Cleveland....Minnesota Republicans renominate Governor Knute Nelson....Earthquake shocks continue in and about Constantinople; many lives are lost, and buildings destroyed....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* on the Clyde again....The Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa adjourns after voting in favor of a-colonial customs union.

July 12.—Trains are moved freely; the general strike by trades unions proves a failure; the strike by railway employees breaks all along the line; Warden, an American Railway Union official, is arrested near Sacramento, Cal., as a ringleader of the train-wreckers in that vicinity....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* for the sixth time on the Clyde....The French Chamber of Deputies rejects M. Cavaignac's proposal for an income tax, and votes confidence in the Ministry....Germany declares a tariff war against Spain....Fifty-four deaths from cholera in St. Petersburg.

July 13.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, offers to declare the strike off if the Railway General Managers' Association will take back the strikers to work, but the managers refuse to consider his proposition; regulars fire into a mob at Sacramento (Cal.) and mortally wound two men; George M. Pullman makes public a statement describing the relations between his company and its employees, and answering charges against the management of the town of Pullman....Pendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison, is hanged at Chicago....More earthquake shocks in Constantinople, serving to increase the panic among the people.

July 14.—The striking members of the American Railway Union return to work in large numbers; the blockade is broken on the Pacific coast....The cruiser *Minneapolis* proves herself the fastest warship afloat, making a maximum speed of 25.20 knots and an average of 23.20 knots on her official trial....Britons resident on Corn Island, Mosquito Territory, whip the Nicaraguan troops stationed there and seize the government offices....The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile is celebrated throughout France.

July 15.—One hundred armed men are ordered to McKeesport, Pa., to protect the National Tube Works from strikers....Nicaragua sends troops from various points toward the Mosquito coast.

July 16.—A mob of strikers attack a freight train in West Oakland, Cal., and are repulsed by troops; twenty-one strikers are captured and several injured; a Grand Trunk train is wrecked near Battle Creek, Mich., it is believed by strikers; one man is killed....Four U. S. soldiers are killed and several other persons wounded by the explosion of an ammunition wagon in Chicago....Strikers attack negro miners near Birmingham, Ala.; six deaths result....Pennsylvania coke workers vote to continue their strike....The House of Representatives adopts a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's action in the recent railway strike....The Yale team is defeated in the athletic contest in England; Oxford winning five contests, Yale three, and one being a tie....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in the race for the County Down Cup at Bangor, Ireland....The Italian Senate passes the anti-anarchist bill without debate.

July 17.—President Debs and three other officers of the American Railway Union are lodged in jail (having declined bail) on the charge of having violated an injunction

of the Federal Court....Eight miners killed by an explosion of giant powder near Hazleton, Pa....President Cleveland signs the enabling act making Utah a State....The House passes the Uniform Bankruptcy bill....The *Vigilant* wins the race with the *Britannia* for the Rear Commodore's Cup on Belfast Lough....Bitter debate on the anti-anarchist bill in the French Chamber of Deputies; Radicals make violent attacks on the Ministry....The budget bill is passed in the British House of Commons....Seventy-nine deaths from cholera in St. Petersburg.

July 18.—One hundred and fifty track ballasters return to work at Pullman....The strike at the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pa., is declared off....Mgr. Satolli confirms the decision of an Ohio bishop regarding the expulsion of liquor dealers from Roman Catholic societies....The Suffrage Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention decides against all woman-suffrage propositions except that to permit women to vote for School Commissioners....Light earthquake shocks are felt in parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri....Another slight shock of earthquake at Constantinople which does little damage.

July 19.—The House conferees on the tariff bill report disagreement with the Senate amendments *in toto*, and a letter is made public from President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, deprecating a surrender of Democratic tariff reform pledges, especially as regards raw materials; the House insists on disagreement, and reappoints its conferees....The President nominates Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, as Minister to Russia to succeed Andrew D. White....The United States troops and a part of the Illinois militia leave Chicago; a number of indictments are returned by the special grand jury....The Education Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention decides to report a section to prevent sectarian school appropriations....The annual Wagner musical festival is opened at Bayreuth with a performance of "Parsifal," conducted by Hermann Levi, of Munich....The Anarchist who shot at Premier Crispi in Rome is sentenced to twenty years' solitary confinement.

July 20.—An explosion of powder at Fort Pulaski, Ga., fatally injures the sergeant in charge, badly burns a woman, and sets fire to the fort....President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson is the subject of sharp debate in the Senate....The appointment of Percy Sanderson as British Consul-General at New York, to succeed Sir William Lane Booker, resigned, is announced in London....Cholera is abating in St. Petersburg....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in a race over the Dublin Bay course....The quarter-centenary of submarine telegraphy to the far east is celebrated at London.

OBITUARY.

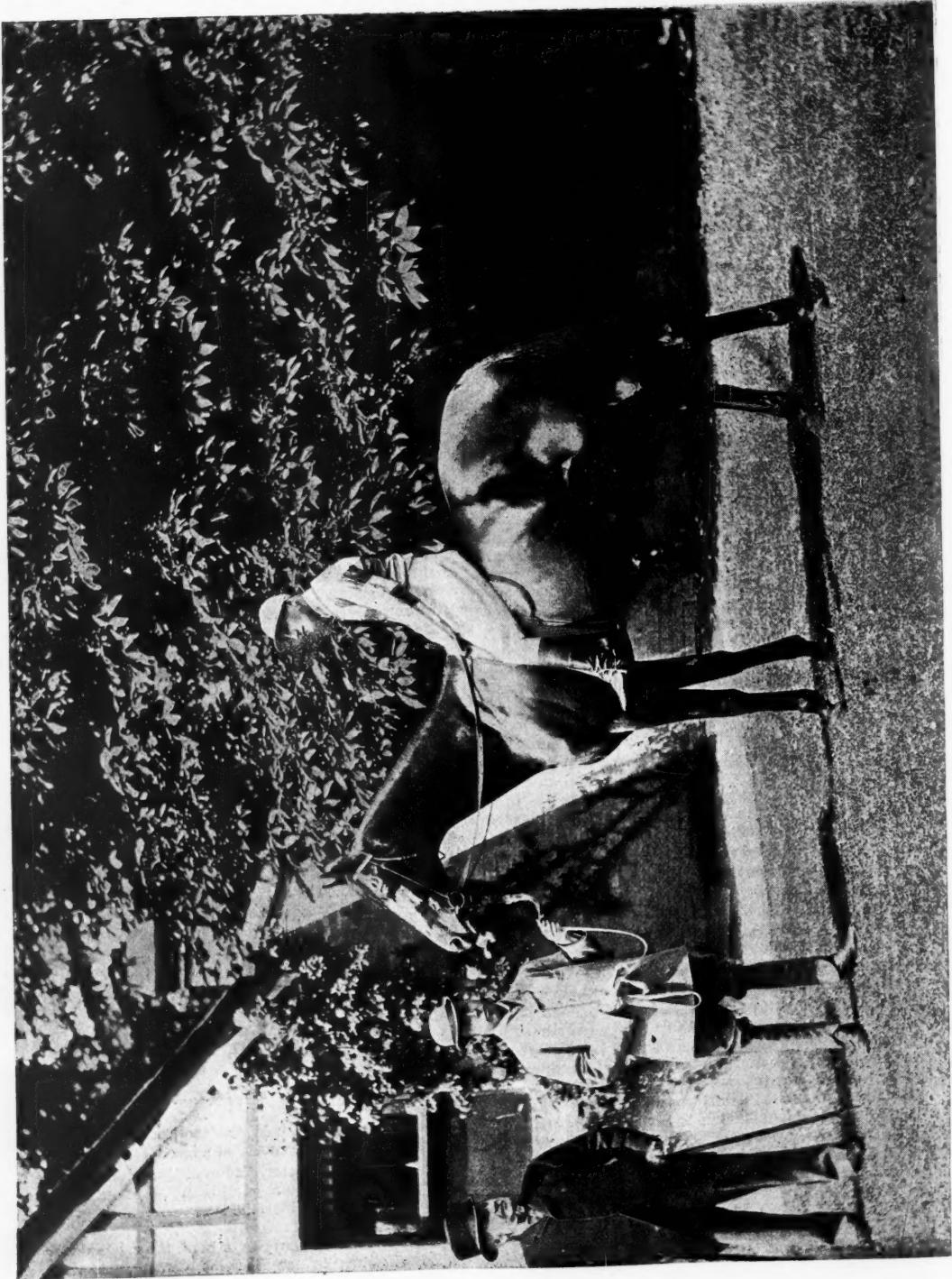
June 20.—Ex-Senator Bishop W. Perkins, of Kansas....Col. Virgil Powers, State Railway Commissioner of Georgia.

June 21.—Herbert Tuttle, Professor of Modern History in Cornell University, author of a history of Prussia.

June 22.—Lord Forester, Canon of York....Alfred Post Burbank, reader and actor....John W. Hall, treasurer of the Richmond and Danville R.R....Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, Canada.

June 23.—Madam Marietta Alboni, the celebrated contralto singer....Prince Ladislas Czartoryski....James Reid, Lord Dean of Guild, Glasgow.

June 24.—M. Sadi Carnot, President of France....



LADAS AND HIS RIDER.

George P. A. Healey, the portrait painter, of Chicago.... Col. Wm. F. Wheeler, a Minnesota pioneer.... Rev. Luther Clapp, a pioneer preacher of Wisconsin.

June 25.—Egisto P. Fabbri, a well-known Italian banker of New York City.... Judge John D. Finney, of St. Louis, founder of the Society of the Knights of St. Patrick.... Nicholas B. Kittell, portrait painter.



THE LATE MR. C. H. PEARSON, LL.D.,
Author of "National Life and Character."

June 26.—John Egan, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly.

June 28.—Rear-Admiral William Grenville Temple, U. S. N. (retired), a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.... Major Francis H. Fleming, of North Adams, Mass., who served in the navy during the Mexican War and commanded cavalry in the Civil War.... The Rev. Dr. Henry Carrington Alexander, a Presbyterian theologian.

June 29.—Lord Charles James Fox Russell, son of the

sixth Duke of Bedford.... Mrs. Sallie Chapman Gordon Law, known throughout the South as the "Mother of the Confederacy," prominent in hospital work during the war.

July 1.—William G. Greene, of Illinois, an associate of Lincoln and Yates.... Peter Butler, a well-known Boston merchant.

July 2.—M. François Augustine Henri Aubepin, ex-President Tribunal of the Seine.

July 4.—Ex-Governor Edwin B. Winans, of Michigan.... James Sullivan, of the Chicago *Tribune*, President of the Chicago Press Club.

July 5.—Sir Austen Henry Layard, the Orientalist.

July 6.—Representative Marcus C. Lisle, of the tenth Kentucky district.

July 7.—George M. McComas, for many years deputy collector of the port of Baltimore.

July 10.—Col. Thornton A. Washington, a great-grandson of the oldest brother of the first President of the United States

July 11.—General James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General during the Civil War.

July 12.—George H. Williams, Professor of Organic Geology at Johns Hopkins University.

July 13.—George Rex Graham, a pioneer publisher of American magazine literature.

July 14.—Francis A. Crook, a well-known citizen of Baltimore.

July 15.—Herr Piglheim, a conspicuous South German painter.... Dr. Joseph Pagani, a distinguished Boston physician.

July 16.—Princess Marcelline Czartoryska, of Cracow, pupil and friend of Chopin.

July 17.—Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister to France.... Herr Joseph Hyrtl, the distinguished Austrian anatomist.... Charles M. R. Leconte de Lisle, poet and member of the French Academy.

July 18.—Warren Nichols, a well-known organist of Baltimore.

July 20.—Edmond Jean Baptiste Guillaume, of Paris, a noted architect.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Important Occasions of the Month.

THE leading scientific gathering of the year for Americans will be the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 16-23. Many excursions to points near and remote have been arranged; free excursions to Long Branch are offered the members. The meetings of the affiliated societies, beginning with the Geological and Microscopical Societies, will be held before and during the Association meetings.

The American Bar Association meets this year, as usual, at Saratoga, August 22-24. The Hon. Thomas M. Cooley will deliver the President's address, reviewing important legislation of the past twelve months.

The annual convention of the National Temperance Society will be held at Ocean Grove, N. J., August 1-5. General O. O. Howard is expected to preside. Many attractive speakers are announced.

At Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y., a "Congress of Religions" will be conducted under the auspices of the American Society of Comparative Religion, August 5-11. At the same place, during the following week, a temperance convention will be held, Secretary Stearns, of the National Temperance Society, acting as director. This

will in turn give place to a "Forum of Reforms," under the direction of Wilbur F. Crafts, in which Samuel Gompers, Booker T. Washington, and other well-known speakers will participate, during the week of August 19-25.

At Chautauqua and at various other summer schools, whose announcements have already appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, lectures will be given during the month, and in many cases regular class work will be done.

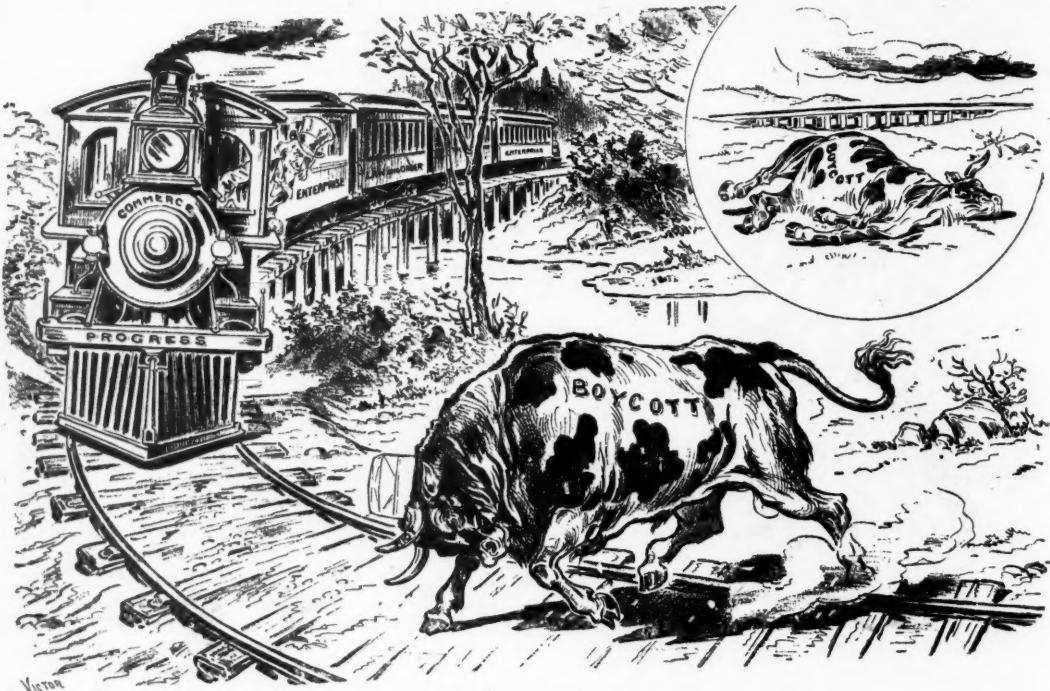
Interesting exercises commemorating the centenary of William Cullen Bryant's birth will take place at Cummington, Mass., on August 16. Mr. Parke Godwin, Bryant's son-in-law, will preside, and among the invited speakers are Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Charles Dudley Warner, Joseph H. Choate and George W. Cable.

The annual encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans will be held at Davenport, Iowa, August 20-24.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, will meet at Washington, D. C., August 28.

At Denver, Colorado, August 13-18, will occur the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, an organization whose membership includes bicyclists in every part of the country.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



IT IS ALWAYS BAD FOR THE BULL.

The same old story with the same result.

From *Judge*, July 21, 1894.



A VERY SICK PATIENT—HE PAYS WELL, BUT THE SENATORIAL QUACKS CAN'T SAVE HIM.

From *Puck*, July 18, 1894.



LET US HAVE ANOTHER DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
From *Judge*, July 7, 1894.



EVERYWHERE IT IS THE SAME.

European or American, each has his own bundle to carry—the one, excessive armament; the other, corruption and the tariff question.
From *Ulk* (Berlin), June 1, 1894.



A WARNING FROM THE PAST.

"There are Combustibles in every State which a spark might set fire to. . . . We ought not, therefore, to sleep nor to slumber. Vigilance in watching and vigor in acting is become, in my opinion, indispensably necessary."—(Extract from a letter of George Washington to General Henry Knox, December 26, 1776.)

From *Harper's Weekly*, July 7, 1894.



LONDON'S GIANT CAUSEWAY.
(Opening of the New Tower Bridge, Saturday, June 30, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.)

FATHER THAMES: "Well, I'm blowed ! this quite gets over me !"

From *Punch* (London).



RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY: "This is all very fine and affectionate, my children, but how can we get together while your Love wreaths are twined around iron bars."

From *Grip* (Toronto).

In p



The two Huntsmen while tearing each other's hair are endeavoring to get possession of the Hare. The treaties do not allow them to catch it. Diplomacy upholds its rights.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



NORTH EASTERN JOKES.

In political circles the question whether Russia intends to have an ice-free harbor at the expense of Norway and Sweden is being discussed. Some say Russia will lop off the territory, others that it will not.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

LEADER OF THE CANADIAN LIBERAL PARTY.

BY WILLIAM B. WALLACE.

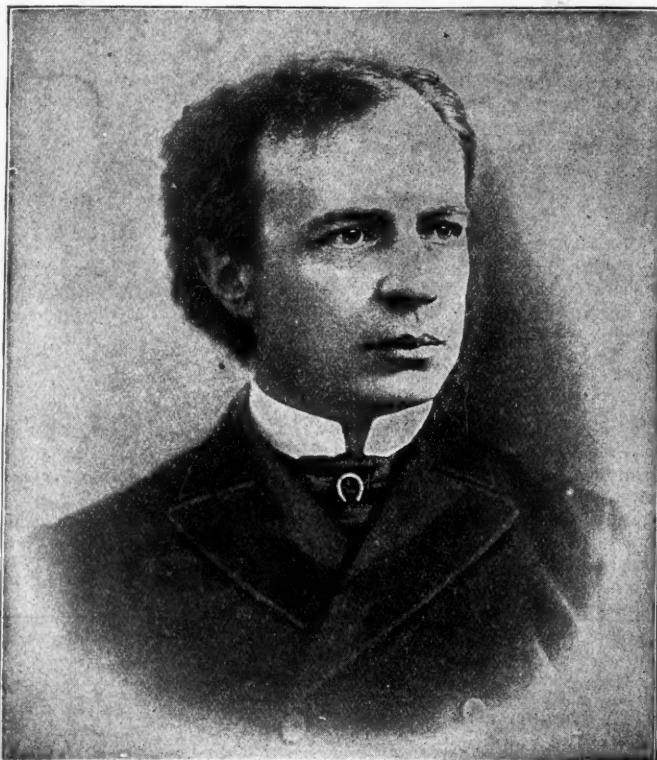
THE parliamentary system which prevails in Canada is identical to all intents and purposes with that prevailing in Great Britain. The position and functions of the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons are distinctly recognized and his qualities become a matter of public moment, inasmuch as it is a recognized fact that when the government for the time being is forced to resign it is to the leader of the opposition that His Excellency the Governor-General must turn to obtain an administration. The leader of the opposition of to-day becomes the Prime Minister of to-morrow.

To-day the leader of the Liberal opposition in Canada is the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., who was born November 20, 1841, at St. Lin in the County of L'Assomption, Quebec. His ancestors came to Canada from the province of Anjou, France, in the year 1560. His father and grandfather were land surveyors but the subject of this sketch decided to enter the profession of law. For some years after he began his practice he devoted a portion of his time to journalistic work. In the Province of Quebec the great majority of French Canadians take a keen interest in political affairs and Mr. Laurier was no exception to this rule.

In the year 1871, when thirty years of age, he was elected a member of the Quebec legislature for the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska and remained in that legislature for three years. In the federal general elections of 1874 he contested the same county for the House of Commons and was elected. In the parliamentary arena he soon showed himself to be a profound student of British constitutional history and a staunch admirer of British institutions, and he has never lost an opportunity to impress upon his race in Canada a high appreciation of the merits of the British parliamentary system.

Addressing the Quebec Liberals in the year 1877, he said: "We are a happy and free people, we owe this freedom to the liberal institutions which govern us, which we owe to our forefathers and to the wisdom of the mother country. The policy of the Liberal party is to guard these institutions, to defend and propagate them and under them to develop the latent resources of our country."

In the federal elections of 1874 the Liberals tri-



HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

umphed, and in the year 1877 Mr. Laurier entered the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue. When he went back to his old constituency for re-election he was defeated, but was immediately offered the constituency of East Quebec where he was triumphantly elected, and he has ever since represented that constituency.

In 1887 and for some years previously the leader of the Liberal opposition in the Canadian House of Commons was Hon. Edward Blake, the prominent Home Ruler who now sits in the English House of Commons as member for Longford, Ireland. Mr. Blake was obliged to resign the leadership of the Canadian Liberals in 1887 on account of ill health, and at a caucus of the Liberal opposition held soon afterward at Ottawa Hon. Mr. Laurier was unanimously selected as leader of the party, Mr. Blake himself indorsing this selection. It is a token of the breadth and liberality of the Canadian people that in a country with a population more than two-thirds of British descent and preponderantly Protestant, the Prime Minister of the day, Sir John Thompson, is of the Roman

Catholic faith, and the leader of the opposition is not only a Roman Catholic but French. To be strictly accurate, however, it should be stated that while Hon. Mr. Laurier is by birth of the French race he is an Englishman by education, by the temper of his mind and by instinct and general traits of character. There is no truer Canadian than Mr. Laurier and none could be a more loyal subject of the Queen. When the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated in 1887 Mr. Laurier seconded an address to the Queen from the House of Commons of Canada and in the course of his eloquent and patriotic speech on that occasion thus spoke for the French Canadians amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowded house :

"It is a great pleasure to me to say that if her Canadian subjects ought to be grateful to Her Majesty there are none of them who ought to be so grateful to her as her subjects of French origin, because there is no class of her subjects who have so profited by the era of liberty which was ushered in by her ascension to the throne."

The qualities which have led to Mr. Laurier's elevation to the leadership of his party and which will probably secure him at an early date the premiership of Canada can be easily summarized. He is not a man of a bold and aggressive type. Such men are often ill-fitted for the position of parliamentary leader in a constitutionally governed country. He is a man of unsullied integrity, great ability, commanding eloquence and of an extremely amiable disposition, with a kind heart, chivalrous instincts, unfailing politeness and of a lovable nature. He has been and is still a profound student of political science. As a writer he is exquisitely ornate, his sentences like his ideas displaying a lofty plane of thought.

At this moment he commands the unfaltering support of every Liberal in the Dominion of Canada. Occasionally bigotry lifts its ugly head even in Canada and unpleasant things are hinted touching both Mr. Laurier's race and his religion, but such insinuations find no overt expression among any reputable persons within the Dominion. At the great Liberal convention held in Ottawa in June, 1893, Hon. Mr. Laurier laid down the platform of his party in a speech of uncommon brilliancy and he received from the thousand or more accredited delegates the most unmistakable tokens of their appreciation and support.

The following extract from his address on that occasion embodies in substance the trade policy of the Liberal party, and indicates what will be the paramount issue at the next elections :

I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country do not admit, at present, of that policy in its entirety. But I propose that from this day henceforward it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it—that is to say, that though it should be your misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs duties, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government.

I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people except every cent goes into the treasury of the people and not into the pockets of anybody else. I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent that is levied should be levied first and foremost upon the luxuries of the people. I submit to you, therefore, that the system of protection which is maintained by the government—that is to say, of levying tribute upon the people not for the legitimate expenses of the government but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification.

He is so constituted as to make it almost impossible that he should have a personal enemy, while his winning disposition secures him hosts of personal friends and multitudes of admirers. Although political feeling runs high in Canada and there is the usual bitterness connected with party warfare it is nevertheless a rare thing to hear a bitter or disagreeable remark made concerning the Liberal leader.

Mr. Laurier is a man of striking personal appearance. He has a tall erect figure, intellectual face, luxuriant dark hair and looks much younger than he is. He speaks as fluently in English as in French. At the time of the rebellion in the Canadian Northwest his eloquent appeal to the House to consider the condition of the half breeds of the Northwest was addressed to the House in English and was referred to by Edward Blake as "the finest parliamentary speech ever pronounced in the parliament of Canada since confederation."

In the last federal elections the government party asserted that the Liberal policy of untrammeled trade with the United States was calculated to lead ultimately to annexation and the Liberals were taunted with the charge of disloyalty. Referring to this charge in an address delivered to the Nova Scotia Liberals at Halifax, Hon. Mr. Laurier expressed the following sentiments, which were enthusiastically cheered by his vast audience :

Sir, loyalty, in my judgment, like charity, should commence at home. I claim, sir, that there is no more loyal man to England than I am myself. I need not tell you that I am of French origin. Loyalty is natural to you men of English blood. It runs in your veins ; but I can say also that it runs in my heart from another and perhaps as sacred a cause. I, sir, am loyal from gratitude. I am loyal to the flag of England because under the banner of England my fellow countrymen have found ten times more freedom than they would have found had they remained subject to France. But I have no hesitation to say, at the same time, that much as I love England, still more do I love Canada ; and that if the day ever came, which God forbid, that I would find the interests of Canada clashing with those of England, and if I had to take one side, of course I would stand by my native land of Canada.

Some ominous clouds are gathering in Canada's political sky and questions are looming up which will tax the pluck and patriotism of Canadian public men to the utmost, but the people of the Dominion can look with confidence to a man of the statesmanlike qualities of Laurier to guide Canada safely through any trials that may beset that progressive country.

CANADA'S POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

BY HON. J. W. LONGLEY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CANADA is one of the problems which the people of the United States are bound to think about sooner or later. Looked at broadly Canada is half of North America, the United States the other half; except that we might reckon Mexico as the southern tip and a factor in the problems of the continent. Canada has 5,000,000 of people, the United States 65,000,000. Both are English-speaking and have popular institutions. The one happens to be a great and wealthy nation, the other a young and developing nation. Perhaps "nation" is too strong a word, since Canada is still, strictly speaking, a dependency of the British Crown, a colony, an ap-

restored it to France by treaty, for the reason that the presence of a foreign power, well established on the continent, was a method of binding the English provinces to the British Crown and putting from their thoughts the possibility of venturing to exist without the strong arm of the mother country. Be that as it may, when the revolutionary war came there was no French power in North America and what is now called the Province of Quebec was then conquered and fully under British rule. This French section, now representing scarcely one-third of Canada proper, was to most persons in the United States Canada in those days, and to many ill-informed persons in the United States Canada is little more than an aggregation of French descendants.

But when the revolutionary war came other portions of the continent remained which were not French but distinctly British, and whose sentiment was not sympathetic with the revolutionists but with the Crown. To these northern latitudes the loyalists in the revolted provinces or states took refuge. The population has steadily increased, cities have developed, trade has expanded, railroads have been constructed, and finally a political union embracing the entire area has been effected, with the result that we have now half a continent welded together under the federal system, with one strong central government, a rapidly developing west, and railway communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This in the year 1894 is Canada, and although the population is not great nor the political power threatening, yet it is a problem with which American statesmen and American people have to deal in all their plans and developments on this continent.

What is this Dominion of Canada ultimately to be? The question is getting to be hackneyed. Every person says either Canada will join in a scheme of imperial federation, seeking representation in the British national parliament and the Imperial Government or political union with the United States, becoming part of the American federal system, or thirdly and lastly, an independent nation. The choice probably lies between these three. But the process, the times and seasons, these are beyond the twilight judgments of to-day.

Some persons in the United States are amazed that Canada has not already assumed independent existence and cite the case of the thirteen American colonies which ventured to assume the responsibilities of national life with barely 3,000,000 of people, and with far less than one-half the wealth which Canada has already accumulated. But the circumstances are entirely different. When the United States started national housekeeping they had beside them on the continent no menacing power. The Indians of the west, Mexico at the south, and a few scattered provinces to the north, these were their neighbors.



HON. SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of Canada.

pendage of the empire, subject to British rule and yet not entitled to utter its voice in respect of British policy.

Looking back soberly for the past 100 years it may as well be confessed that for the most part the people of the United States have regarded Canada with a great deal of indifference, whenever time has been taken to regard her at all. It is interesting but perhaps not profitable to speculate upon the accidents which led to the existence of what we now call the Dominion of Canada. In pre-revolutionary days the word Canada represented the French power on the continent as opposed to the English, and no section of the continent was more deeply concerned in destroying French influence in Canada than the present New England States. It is sometimes half suspected that even when the French power was broken by arms in North America the British authorities

Neither arms nor diplomacy were necessary to maintain their autonomy against these. If, on the other hand, Canada should assume an independent status she has on her border for 3,000 miles a great and powerful nation, not wholly free from a tendency to bully. The word is not used offensively. But the deliberations of the national Congress and the tone of a considerable portion of the press on many occasions justify the belief that elements are present in the United States that would not be above coercing a weak neighbor. Recall for example the incidents in connection with the fisheries dispute, the Bering Sea trouble. Who is to guarantee that Canada would have obtained fair play if she had been lacking the *ægis* of British power? When Canada assumes the responsibility of national life independently of the United States she will have to assume the responsibility of guarding her interests against any possible American aggression.

Imperial federation is not in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of a preponderating majority of the Canadian people. Intense loyalists and fervid Britons there are who have one consuming thought, and that is to wrap themselves in the folds of the old flag and murmur "God save the Queen" with uncovered heads. But these do not represent average thought and feeling. If no difficulties or dangers confronted the step nearly every bright young Canadian would declare for independence to-morrow. To be a nation,—to feel the thrill of national life,—to fling to the breeze a flag which represented Canada, and to obtain recognition among the nations of the world, these are what all true Canadians would like to



SIR RICHARD I. CARTWRIGHT, M.P.,
One of the Liberal Leaders.

achieve. And yet the probabilities are rather more with either imperial federation or political union with the States at this moment than independence, for the reason that the overweening power of the United

States would be a perpetual menace, while North America has not the family of nations out of which to form alliances and maintain balances of power. As between close political union with Great Britain and



HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Finance.

close political union with the United States what is the probability of the issue? To an intelligent citizen of the United States the balances seem to be enormously in favor of the latter. Possibly a candid observer in England might reach the same conclusion. Great Britain is separated from Canada by nearly 3,000 miles of ocean. The United States lies upon her borders. Great Britain has an hereditary aristocracy, an Established Church, a standing army and great responsibilities in regard to peace and war in Europe and every part of the globe. The United States has institutions almost exactly like those of Canada. Both are framed upon the basis of equality, of popular government, of abhorrence of classes. The United States has no standing army, no European entanglements, no menacing diplomacy. Great Britain and Ireland combined have less than 40,000,000 of people and their capacity for expansion is about exhausted. The United States has already between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 and its capacity for expansion is unlimited. Nevertheless, it does not follow that the choice of Canada will be for political union with the United States.

The statesmen of the United States who wonder at Canada's preference for Great Britain forget that nothing has been said or done at the national capital, nor, indeed, by any man of national reputation, that would tend to evoke Canadian regard or flatter Canadian vanity. Nearly every reference to Canada made on public occasions by American statesmen is either contemptuous, hostile, or complaining. This may

not be due to design. Canada has come into note chiefly through unfortunate difficulties in connection with the fishery and seal question, and when Canadian conduct has been discussed at the national capital it has been chiefly to be denounced. While this has been the condition of mind of the United States toward Canada, the public men and press of Great Britain have, on the other hand, in the main been covering Canada with praise, and thus appealing in every way to the sympathy and admiration of the Canadian people. When any public man in Canada becomes distinguished the imperial authorities confer knighthood upon him. Since confederation 1867, no friction of any kind has existed between the Canadian government and the Colonial Office. In all treaties which pertain to Canada Great Britain has permitted Canada to be represented and has given due weight to Canadian interests. In the disputes which have occurred between Canada and the United States of late years Great Britain has steadily taken the side of Canada and sustained Canadian contention. Naturally these incidents produce their result, and at the present time there are a great many more people in Canada who are attached to the British Empire than to the United States, though few intelligent men fail to recognize that Canadian interests are vastly more linked to her own continent than to Great Britain. For some time past the question of Canada's future has provoked a good deal of active discussion in Canada. An imperial federation league was organized in 1885 and branches formed in different sections. This movement, however, has made little progress and gives signs at the present moment of collapse. A continental union club has also been formed at Toronto, which has made little headway and also seems on the brink of expiring. This latter movement, of course, excites violent hostility on the part of the loyalist portion of the population, which gives more zest and life to the organization; whereas the imperial federation people are permitted to hold their gatherings mid universal acclaim and indifference. Nobody opposes them and nobody treats them seriously. As a matter of fact most Canadian people are content with the existing condition of things, which is extremely comfortable, because it costs nothing and carries with it the strength and protection of the British flag. Nevertheless, the day is not far distant when the future must be faced and a choice made by the Canadian people. The *status quo* may be very pleasant and comfortable, but nothing is plainer than that it cannot last.

Meantime Canada is moving on quietly and steadily in the direction of national life. The four original provinces—namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario—although containing the bulk of the population, contain but a comparatively small portion of the area of British North America. The first step was to acquire and make part of the confederation the vast tract of land controlled by the Hudson Bay Company under British charter and also the Pacific Province of British Columbia west of the Rockies. This was acquired very soon after confed-

eration. In 1871 Manitoba was made a province; later British Columbia was admitted to the confederation and made a province; the Northwest has been divided up into a number of territories, each of which will probably at no distant day be admitted into Canada as separate provinces, following in the footsteps of Iowa, Dakotas, Oregon, Nebraska, etc.

The next great step was to unite all portions of this vast area by a railroad running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This has been accomplished and the work



HON. S. H. DAVIES, M.P.,
Leader Liberal Party, Maritime Provinces.

has proved a successful financial enterprise and is extending its branches in all directions.

The most vital question which has agitated the political life of Canada for the past twenty years is the fiscal question. In 1877 Sir John Macdonald found himself in opposition. Times were hard and it was necessary to start some cry in order to get back to power. Sir John Macdonald was the leading figure in Canadian politics before confederation and when the first government was formed, July 1, 1867, Sir John was called upon to form it and became its head. He was a politician of the Simon Cameron type and had only one special function in the political world, and that was to keep in office. It occurred to Sir John that it would be a popular thing to start a movement in the direction of giving everybody protection. The manufacturers, who were suffering from depression, were to be made rich by protective duties. The farmers were to be saved from the inroads of American producers in the shape of fruit, grain, beef, pork, etc. The coal industry was to be built up by a tax on foreign coal. Iron was to be stimulated by duties against the foreign article. In this way an appeal was made to the selfish instincts of all classes in the community.

Mr. MacKenzie, who was then in power, resisted

this specious proposition and endeavored to adhere to sound fiscal principles. The result was that in the election of September, 1878, the MacKenzie government was defeated, Sir John Macdonald returned to power and at the next session, 1879, a protective tariff was carried through Parliament.

Here again we see the consequences of bad example. It would not have been possible to have cajoled the Canadian people into the policy of protection, situate as they are with no natural inter-provincial trade, if it had not been for the policy which had been adopted and persistently adhered to by their great neighbor. The reciprocity treaty 1854-66 was satisfactory to Canada, and ought to have been still more so to the United States, because the balance of trade was steadily with that country during the whole period. But in a fit of pique the United States terminated it, and Canada had endeavored to struggle along as best she could under a revenue tariff averaging about 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*. But nearly everything that was sent to the United States from Canada was subjected to enormous duties, while in periods of depression in the United States Canada seemed to be the natural slaughter market for surplus American products. With this example as a perpetual object lesson it became comparatively easy to lure the Canadian people into the specious fallacy of protection.

Since 1879 this same protectionist government has been continuously in power. General elections were held in 1882, '87, '91, at all of which Sir John Macdonald and his protective policy were successful. In the election of 1891 the country was ready for a change of government, and it is not at all unlikely that Sir John would have been beaten if it had not been that he was able at the last moment to raise a successful cry in regard to the loyalty of the Liberal leaders. The question of reciprocity with the United States had become a burning one in Canada, and as it was abundantly manifest that a reciprocity in natural products alone could not be obtained from either party in the States, the Liberals, after discussing the situation with leading authorities in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, adopted as their platform the policy of unrestricted reciprocity—that is, the policy of going to Washington prepared to treat on the basis of the largest and fullest reciprocity including manufactured articles. The annunciation of this policy aroused the bitter opposition of two powerful classes. One was the protected manufacturers, a united, compact and wealthy organization, prepared to spend money to further their business interests. The other was the loyalist class—that is, those who are devoted to Great Britain and desire to see this country thoroughly and completely British. To these people it was simply necessary for Sir John to say that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States meant discrimination against England—the mother country—and that its inevitable result would be political union between the two countries. The Liberal leaders, who had found it necessary to visit Washington to discuss the probabilities of securing a liberal treaty between the two countries, were

charged with hatching a treasonable plot to hand over the country to the United States. This turned the scale and out of 215 members of the House of Commons the government had a majority of nearly 20.

In June, 1891, Sir John Macdonald died, leaving really no natural successor. The most of the members of his Cabinet were men of only average ability. In point of intellectual strength, Sir John Thompson was easily first and the logical successor to the premiership. Several incidents, however, cast the responsibility on another. Sir John Thompson happens to be a Roman Catholic; and this of itself would be no objection to his leadership if it were not that then, as now, the religious question is more or less a live question in the country. Between the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the French Province of Quebec and the Orange organization of Ontario a suppressed but unceasing antagonism exists. A bill disposing of certain Jesuit lands in Quebec had created very strong feeling among the ultra Protestants of Ontario. The P. P. A., which being translated means Protestant Protective Association, is in existence in Ontario and performing the same functions as the A. P. A. in the United States. Sir John Thompson, therefore, when called upon at the death of Sir John Macdonald to form a government, felt it best to keep himself for the moment in the background and placed the responsibility upon the shoulders of a very wealthy and highly respectable gentleman who had a seat and led the government in the Senate, Mr. (afterward Sir) J. J. C. Abbott, who piloted the ship of State until November, 1892, when ill health compelled him to retire and Sir John Thompson became nominally, what he had been actually, Prime Minister.

The campaign in the United States in favor of tariff reform had produced its results in Canada, and the Liberal party, which since 1889 has been under the leadership of Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, adopted an aggressive policy in relation to the protective system which has so long prevailed in Canada. The result has been a general revulsion of feeling against the extremely oppressive features of the present Canadian tariff. This feeling was so strong as to make it seem necessary to the present administration during the present session of Parliament to introduce a bill to amend the tariff. Professedly this was a measure to reduce the tariff, but really very little change has been made. The protective feature has been preserved with religious care, and, during the consideration of the bill in detail through the committee stage, the Minister of Finance has been steadily restoring the duties to the scale at which they originally stood, so that when the Canadian Tariff bill, 1894, was finally adopted the changes were too paltry to be worthy of serious consideration.

Meantime, it being deemed desirable by the Liberal party to remove all false impressions in respect of its aims and purposes, a national convention of the party was held in Ottawa in June, 1893. The convention was an unqualified success. Accredited delegates to the number of nearly 1,000, representing every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, attended, together with more than 1,000 others who came as

alternates. After hearing an exposition from Mr. Laurier of the views and policy of the party in relation to the chief issues, a strong committee of the leaders formulated a policy which was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm by the entire convention. In brief, the platform laid down by the Liberal party was a denunciation of the whole principle of protection and a declaration for a revenue tariff looking steadily in the direction of free trade, and to this was added a pronunciamento in favor of a large measure of reciprocity with the United States, embracing a well considered list of manufactured articles. To define the issue between the parties, therefore, succinctly it may be stated that the policy of the present government is a tariff for protection with incidental revenue, and the policy of the Liberal party is a tariff for revenue with incidental protection and reciprocity with the United States. Upon this issue the next general election will be fought in Canada, and, while all great election contests are uncertain, it looks now as if the chances were enormously in favor of the success of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader, has associated with him as lieutenants Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. David Mills and

Hon. Joseph Martin, and other men of great ability, besides nearly all the conspicuous leaders in provincial politics in the Dominion.

So far as the political status of the country is concerned the change of administration in Canada will have no effect. The advent of a Liberal government will, no doubt, lead at once to better trade relations between Canada and the United States, and incidentally, let us trust, to pleasanter political relations. Above all things it is to be hoped that it may evoke more generous feelings on the part of the greater nation toward its smaller neighbor.

One thing at all events it is safe to affirm and that is that the United States cannot afford to be indifferent to anything which pertains to the development and growth of Canada. The mere fact of neighborhood is important. But apart from this the interests of the two countries are intertwined in so many ways that to close one's eyes to the relations of one to the other is moral blindness. Since both are English-speaking and liberty loving and treading in common the path of civilization it seems indisputable that the highest wisdom demands the cultivation of the most intimate and friendly relations.



THEY ARE ALL FOR CANADA, ANYHOW.

(Mr. Bengough in Toronto *Grip* thus portrays the leading Canadian Statesmen of both parties.)



TORONTO'S WATER FRONT, LOOKING WEST.

TORONTO AS A MUNICIPAL OBJECT LESSON.

BY ALBERT SHAW.



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

shady bypaths the clarifying rays of public opinion only occasionally penetrate with any effect. The American visitor to Toronto, on the other hand, might find out from the merest urchin on the streets how that thriving Canadian city is governed. Almost the whole story can be told in a single sentence. The citizens of Toronto choose a committee of twenty-five of their fellow citizens once a year, and this committee takes full charge of municipal affairs.

A CANADIAN visitor seeking to know how the city of New York is governed would need to devote a long time to his investigation, and would require many pages in which to set forth the results. The New York arrangements constitute an amazing labyrinth, within whose recesses responsibility can almost always be successfully evaded and through whose tortuous and

If the visitor should happen to be in Toronto on the day when this committee holds one of its frequent sessions, he will find himself heartily welcomed at the meeting, and will appreciate the fact that he is at the very centre of the municipal mechanism. This committee of twenty-five men is known as the City Council, and it is composed of twenty-four Aldermen and one Mayor. The Mayor is the presiding officer, and the twenty-four Aldermen sit at desks in a close row forming a horseshoe curve. In the space within this curve and in front of the Mayor's dais are two tables. At one table sits the City Clerk and his assistants, who have charge of the records and the detailed order of business. At the other table are the representatives of Toronto's half dozen daily papers. The white light of publicity beats fiercely upon the doings of Toronto's committee of twenty-five. Municipal affairs have a large place in the discussions of the daily press, and the public opinion which rules in the annual election of Mayor and Aldermen does not cease to exercise vigilance and make itself felt from week to week during the year.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

Toronto until three or four years ago was governed by a Council of forty members. There were thirteen small wards, each of which elected three men; and

these with the Mayor made a body of forty. But on the occasion of a recent enlargement of the municipal limits it was decided to reduce the number of wards to six and to allow a representation of four Aldermen for each ward. Toronto's greatest length is parallel with the water front; and its business enterprises,



NEW MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

both mercantile and manufacturing, are not very remote from the beautiful and spacious natural harbor. The new ward lines all begin at the water's edge and run directly back. Thus each ward in some measure contains every variety of interest and population. The entire Council is renewed every year. Longer terms and a system of partial renewal would seem to have superior advantages, but Toronto, although anything but a French-Canadian city like Montreal or Quebec, has in several respects a municipal system that suggests those of France and the Latinic countries. The municipal system of Toronto and the other cities and towns of Ontario seems to be something of a compromise between the English, French and American systems, maintaining, however, the simplicity and strength of the English and French plans and avoiding the absurdities of our American methods.

The placing of a candidate's name on the official ballot paper at a Toronto aldermanic election is a perfectly easy and simple matter. Every voter makes his mark against the names of the four ward candidates whom he prefers. The four having the highest number of votes are declared elected. In some contests a considerable number of

men are candidates in a ward twelve or more names being no unusual thing. There is no provision for minority representation. Municipal questions are kept in the foreground in Toronto elections, and contests are not as a rule fought upon the lines of political parties. It happens, however, that Toronto is a strongly Conservative town, and the Tories would be found in a large majority in the Council if a question testing party strength should arise. Toronto, moreover, is a great centre of the aggressive Protestantism that finds its expression in the order of Orangeism, imported from the north of Ireland; and it is commonly asserted that there is not a single member of the Toronto Council who is not an Orangeman. This may be an error, but at least the Orangemen are overwhelmingly dominant in Toronto affairs.

A LIVELY LOCAL PARLIAMENT.

Any community which governs itself frankly and unrestrictedly upon a representative and republican plan, will upon the average entrust its affairs to men who are neither better nor worse than the community as a whole. The Toronto Council is not an awe-inspiring body, and some of its debating is both rude and crude. It is a turbulent, rough-and-ready little parliament, with an amount of give and take, sharp exchange of personalities, and disregard of the rulings of the chair, that would make a member of recent Kansas legislatures feel very much at home. But beneath all the show of turbulence there is evident a strong sincerity and an honest purpose to do well for the municipality. Moreover, common sense and right-mindedness seem to prevail, and the lively tilting on the floor does not interfere with the Council's general effectiveness as an administrative body.

The Mayor of Toronto is really an Alderman-at-large. He is elected at the same time with the ward Al-



NEW ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

dermen and for the same term. He is the Council's presiding officer and has a vote on all questions if he chooses to exercise it. He has no more veto power than any other member of the Council, nor has he any appointing power. He is nevertheless the official head of the municipality, and is in a position to exert large influence upon the actions of the body over which he presides. No separate or independent authority is reposed in him, and he is an integral part of the municipal Council. This statement should perhaps be qualified by the explanation that the Mayor is always *ex officio* a member of the Toronto Police Board—this Board being composed of three men, with the County Judge as its presiding officer, and the Mayor and the Police Magistrate as the other two members.

THE WORKING ORGANIZATION.

The Council carries on its administrative work through a few large standing committees. These committees are not appointed by the Mayor, but selected by the Council itself, just as the United States Senate, for example, makes up its own standing committees. The most important is the Executive Committee, which is composed of two members from each ward. This committee prepares the annual budget; and no question of any character involving the expenditure of money is acted upon until the Executive Committee has considered it. Thus most of the reports and recommendations of the other standing committees reach the full Council by way of the Executive Committee. Next in importance is the Committee on Works. Instead of a series of smaller committees having to do with different branches of municipal enterprise, such as water supply, public lighting, sewers, streets and paving, and so on, the large Committee on Works deals with all these affairs involving construction, maintenance and operation. It uses its own discretion in appointing sub-committees for the supervision of particular enterprises. Another of the standing committees acts as a Board of Health.

It is the working policy of the Toronto Council to place at the head of each department a permanent and responsible expert, under whose direction the organization in detail is carried out, who has almost absolute discretion in the appointment of assistants and subordinates, and who is held accountable for the conduct of his branch of the city's business. Thus Mr. John Blevins, who has for many years occupied the important post of City Clerk, is responsible for the organization and working of the depart-



KING STREET EAST FROM TORONTO STREET.

ment which has to do with the city's records. Mr. R. T. Coady, as Treasurer, acts as a general finance officer, managing the collection and disbursement of money, and supervising the city's credit and indebtedness. Mr. Keating, the head of the Engineer's department, is held to a large general responsibility for streets and various public works; and the same measure of authority and accountability attaches to the Commissioner who has full care of the public parks, the Commissioner who superintends the city's markets and numerous pieces of improved and productive real estate, the Medical Health Officer who supervises the sanitary administration, the Chief Constable who is the working head of the police force, the Commissioner who presides over the assessment bureau, and perhaps one or two other department chiefs.

Enough has perhaps been said to make plain the general structure of the Toronto municipal government. Everything emanates from the people's chosen committee of Mayor and Aldermen, while in the practical administration work is carried on effectively under the eye of single, responsible department chiefs. The Mayor, who is expected to give much of his time and attention to the general interests of the city, receives a salary of four thousand dollars. The Aldermen, although they also give no little time and thought to the city's business, are not paid. Heads of departments receive what are considered in Toronto as liberal salaries. Practical permanency of tenure in the appointive municipal service insures a continuity of administration which might otherwise be impaired somewhat by the annual renewal of the entire Council. The re-election, however, of a considerable number of Aldermen is always to be expected, and thus a nucleus of experienced members maintain the traditions of the body and afford some guarantee against abrupt changes of policy. The present Council is about evenly divided between old



TORONTO SOUTHEAST FROM UNIVERSITY TOWER.



THE ROSEDALE RAVINE (TORONTO PARK SYSTEM).

and new members. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Alderman John Shaw, is serving his eleventh consecutive term, and other members have held their positions for a considerable time.

TORONTO'S COMELY EXTERIOR.

Like every developing city, Toronto has her unsolved problems and her controverted issues. Her present population of approximately 200,000 has doubled within a period of about ten years. A plan of encouraging suburban development by the advance (to be repaid in easy installments by private owners) of the cost of street opening, water extension, sewer-building, sidewalk laying and street paving, has led to a wide distribution of the population and to a rather extraordinary mileage of improved streets. In no part of the town is there any indication of overcrowding or poverty, and while in the residence dis-



GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Another group of Aldermen advocate the construction of an aqueduct to Lake Simcoe, a considerable sheet of water lying thirty or forty miles back of Toronto, at an altitude several hundred feet greater than that of Lake Ontario. It is claimed by the advocates of this project that although the original cost of a water supply from Lake Simcoe will be large, the gravity system would be cheaper in the end than the present pumping system. Moreover, it is held that the introduction of a Lake Simcoe supply would make perfectly safe, for all time, the discharge of sewage into Lake Ontario. The sharp division of opinion on the question is clearly due to the fact that each side has a strong case. The advocates of the Lake Simcoe supply argue further that by tapping this lake the city could easily obtain water power enough to operate a municipal electric light plant. At present the streets of Toronto are well illuminated, more than a thousand arc lights being in use by contract with the Toronto Electric Light Company.

THE NEW ELECTRIC TRANSIT SYSTEM.

The street railway system of Toronto has been reconstructed and transformed, the electric trolley having superseded the horse. Satisfactory as is the service rendered by the street railway company, the terms upon which it holds its franchises are still more satisfactory from the public point of view.



PAVILION, HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

tricts there are few ostentatious evidences of great wealth, one notes an exceedingly high average of home-like comfort. It would be hard to find anywhere a community of equal population so commendably housed. Well shaded streets and green bits of lawn and garden are characteristic of the whole city. Considering the rapidity of its growth, Toronto's air of completeness and finish is altogether unusual. Many towns of much slower growth have found it far more difficult to make the march of public improvements and facilities keep pace with the growth of population and urban territory. The Toronto streets are highly creditable to the City Council and the engineering department. Asphalt paving has been extended rapidly and meets the climatic conditions well. A large amount of cedar block pavement is in use, but it is likely to be superseded by asphalt.

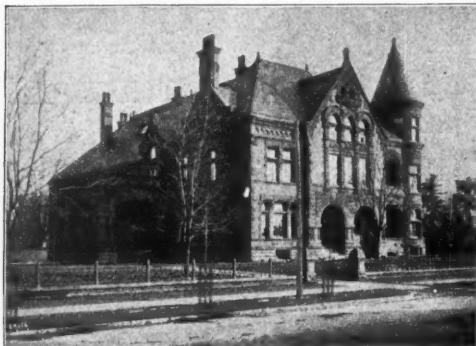
THE WATER-SUPPLY QUESTION.

The water supply is derived from the great lake upon which the city lies. The sewers also empty into Lake Ontario, and it is more than suspected that the sewage has at times polluted the municipal water supply. It is proposed by one element of the Council to extend the water-works intake further out into the lake, and to carry the refuse, by means of intercepting and trunk sewers, several miles further down the shore in the direction of the St. Lawrence river.



SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The original charter of the Toronto street railways was granted in 1861. The thirty-year period terminated in 1891, and the municipality instead of renewing the franchise exercised its alternative right to purchase the property of the retiring company. The purchase price was determined by arbitration, the sum falling a little short of \$1,500,000. The city thus became possessor of tracks, cars, horses, stables,



MR. GEORGE GOODERHAM'S RESIDENCE.

and everything which had been used by the street railway company in the carrying on of its business. The municipality, however, had no intention to operate the local transit system on its own account. It merely wished to be in the best possible position to grant a new franchise upon terms that would secure the largest benefits to the municipal corporation itself and to the citizens of Toronto.

Accordingly the Council before attempting to dispose of its investment carefully determined the conditions of sale. Thus it was decided that the purchaser of the new franchise should, first, pay the amount awarded by the arbitrators to the retiring company. The purchaser would be expected to replace horses with electric power and to lay additional lines wherever and whenever the Council might direct under the supervision of the city's Engineer. The purchaser would be required to pay into the city treasury eight hundred dollars a year for every mile of single track (sixteen hundred dollars per mile for double track), besides a percentage upon gross receipts. The entire supervision of the system from every point of view was reserved to the city's Engineer acting under direction of the Council. Thus the city authorities expressly reserved the right to determine the speed and service necessary on each line or part of the system, besides, as already said, asserting the full right to order the extension of the system in any direction. It was determined that while single cash fares should be five cents each, tickets should be sold at twenty-five for a dollar or six for twenty-five cents, and that tickets for use on morning and evening cars, intended especially for people going to and from work, should be sold at the rate of eight for twenty-five cents, and should be valid for use between half past five and eight o'clock

in the morning, and between five and half past six o'clock p.m. Furthermore it was stipulated that school children's tickets, good for use between eight o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, should be sold at the low price of ten for twenty-five cents. All fares were to be good for a ride from any point on the street railway system to any other point, thus requiring a comprehensive system of transfers. Further specifications were adopted touching the general character and style of cars, the duties of conductors and the mode of operation in the streets. It was particularly specified that cars were not to be overcrowded, and that a "comfortable" number of passengers for each class of cars should be determined by the city Engineer and approved by the City Council. As to workmen employed by the company, it was determined that no man should be required to work in the service of the street railway for a longer period than ten hours per day or than sixty hours per week, or on more than six days per week, and that no adult employee in the service of the company should ever be paid less than fifteen cents an hour.

TERMS OF THE STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

The advantage of the method employed by the Toronto authorities was obvious. Instead of gaining all these points by a process of haggling and bargaining with some particular company, the city first acquired absolutely everything that pertained to the street railway system and then calmly arranged the conditions under which it would be disposed to entertain the bid of a proposed purchaser. The city had strengthened its position by having obtained from the Ontario legislature the permission to operate the street railway system on its own account if it should prefer to do so. Now, the average street railway "magnate" of the United States on the one hand, and the average American alderman on the other, would declare that a purchaser could never be found for a street railway franchise hedged about by such conditions. But let us see what success Toronto had in marketing its franchise. The arbitration which fixed the price to be paid the retiring company was completed in April, 1891. The conditions which would govern the sale of a new franchise were made public in May. In June the terms of a sale were practically agreed upon, and on September 1 the bargain was formally completed and ratified. The purchasers agreed to all the conditions and reservations required by the corporation. They assumed the city's place in compensating the retiring street railway company; they agreed to pay eight hundred dollars per annum per mile of single track, or sixteen hundred dollars per mile of double track, to the municipal treasury; they further agreed to pay percentages of their gross receipts from all sources whatsoever as follows:

On all gross receipts up to \$1,000,000 per annum, 8 per cent.

Between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 per annum, 10 per cent.

Between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 per annum, 15 per cent.

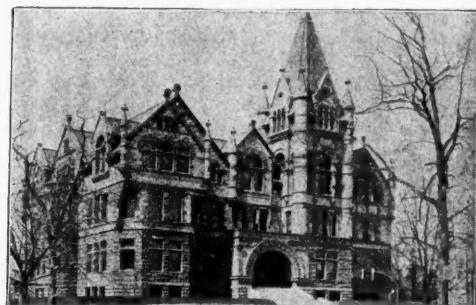
On all gross receipts over \$3,000,000 per annum, 20 per cent.

They bound themselves further, if the city should at any time release them from the requirement of issuing eight tickets for twenty-five cents for use at certain hours of the morning and evening, to pay two per cent. of the gross receipts in addition to the percentages above named. These percentage payments were to be made monthly, and the city's officials were to have the fullest right of inspecting the books and accounts of the purchasers.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

This contract is the most complete and satisfactory municipal franchise that has ever been granted in America. It ought to form a model for the cities of the United States. The street railway companies of this country can afford quite as well as that of Toronto to make just such returns to the public for their privileges. Already the Toronto street railway is a source of very considerable revenue to the city treasury, and the rapid development of the system, both as to its mileage and also as to the volume of its business, is constantly increasing the municipal revenue from that source. But the advantage to the public does not accrue alone from the share of receipts that goes into the city treasury. The three cent workingmen's tickets, the two-and-a-half cent school children's tickets, and the four-cent ticket for general and unlimited use, constitute in the aggregate an enormous concession to the public. The transfer system, moreover, is a strong point. The protection of the employed men against longer hours than ten per day and sixty per week and against lower wages than fifteen cents per hour, secures practical immunity from strikes and dissensions and must be considered an excellent example. To dwellers in most of our American cities the provision against the overcrowding of cars, and the authority of the Council to require for every portion of the system a fully adequate service, will seem not the least interesting and important features of the Toronto system. At the termination of the charter the city will have the

privilege of purchasing at actual value, to be determined by arbitration, everything that is essential to the operation of the system. The city Engineer has authority to prescribe the character of the rails and materials used by the company, and in all mat-



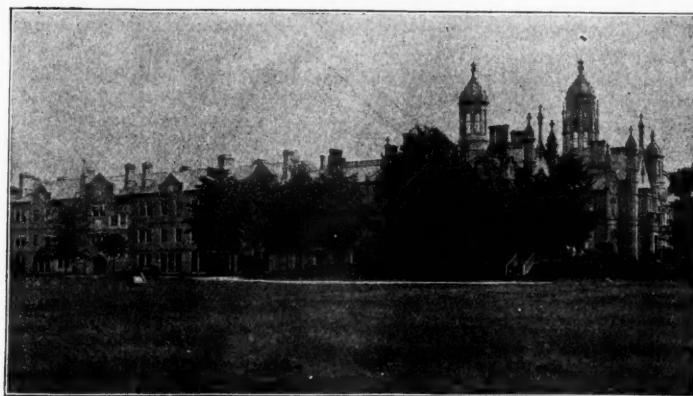
VICTORIA COLLEGE.

ters that affect paving and the use of the streets the city retains full control and has made conditions that are altogether favorable to the public.

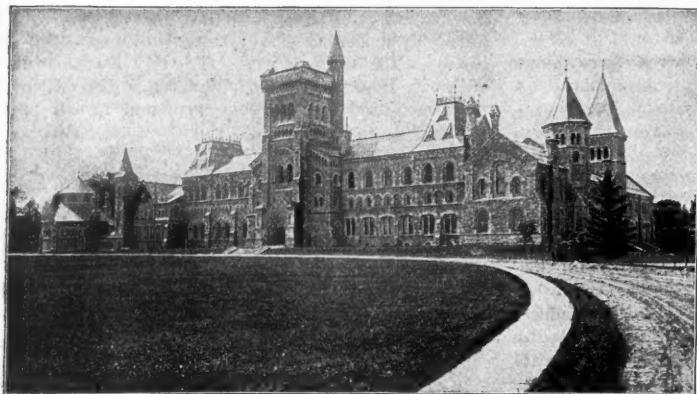
In discussing this Toronto street railway franchise, too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that these numerous conditions were not imposed upon any existing company but that they were made an integral part of an exclusive franchise that was put up for sale to the bidder who should, besides agreeing to the absolute requirements set forth in the city's specifications, offer the highest percentage of gross receipts. The syndicate of purchasers was made up of capitalists from both sides of the boundary line, some of them being officials of street railway companies in the United States and thoroughly experienced. They knew what they could afford to give, and made the purchase as a profitable investment. The operation of street railways in Toronto is not a whit more profitable than in a large number of cities great and small in the United States, any one of which is entitled to terms quite as favorable as those that the business-like Mayor and Council of Toronto have secured for their municipality.

NO SUNDAY CARS.

The Toronto railway company, indeed, is in one respect at a serious disadvantage. No Sunday cars are permitted to run, and thus there is a total stoppage of business for fifty-two days in every year. The use of a local transit plant for only three hundred and thirteen days instead of three hundred and sixty-five days means a very serious difference in the annual volume of business and in the amount of net profits.



TRINITY COLLEGE.



THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

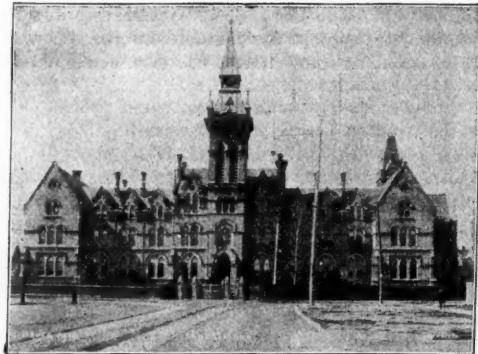
The Toronto company, however, made its bid upon the basis of six days operation and a strict enforcement of the laws against Sunday cars. Permission to operate the street railway system on Sunday would require a majority vote of the citizens of Toronto. At present there is no question whatever as to the overwhelming sentiment against this innovation. It is not very long since the popular will was tested, and the workingmen came forward in astonishing numbers in protest against any weakening of the existing order of things. A few Sundays ago a local omnibus proprietor who had purchased a few of the abandoned horse cars that were formerly used on the street railways, attempted to operate them on the tracks without authority either from the city or the street railway company. Great indignation was aroused, Mayor Kennedy issued a special message to the Council, and the experiment was brought to a summary and inglorious end. A citizen of Toronto called my attention to the great number of small churches scattered throughout the city, and expressed the opinion that the Sunday operation of the street railways would have a tendency to bring together congregations in large churches. He explained that the efficiency of the week-day trolley car service had greatly increased the tendency to trade at central shops, the result being that several hundred stores lying somewhat outside the business centre of the city have within a year or two been compelled to close their doors. The vacant store rooms were certainly visible in great numbers on streets in residence neighborhoods, while everything was active and prosperous in the business centre.

HOW TORONTO MEETS TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

Less important than the Toronto street railway franchise, but hardly less significant for the principles involved, is the franchise under which the municipal authorities permit the Bell Telephone Company to do business. The existing agreement was made in September, 1891, for a period of five years. The Bell Telephone Company was permitted to operate in

Toronto on condition that citizens should pay no higher price than twenty-five dollars a year for a telephone in a dwelling house, forty-five dollars being the maximum price for an instrument in a business house. Strict requirements as to underground wires in the central parts of the city were made, and in a variety of ways that need not be specified the city retained authority and control over the situation. Finally, the Bell Telephone Company agreed to pay to the city treasury 5 per cent. of its gross receipts, promising also to maintain the most efficient possible

service with the latest and best instruments and methods. In the city of New York we pay \$240 per year for a telephone in a business office, and \$180 for a private house,—every precaution being used to compel the casual user of a telephone to patronize a pay-station at the rate of fifteen cents for five minutes. New York is an extremely compact city, and the average telephone wire is short. There is one reason, and one reason only, why telephone service in an American city like New York costs several times as much as the same service, rendered by the same American Bell Telephone Company, costs in Toronto. That reason is that the citizens of Toronto have been protected by a business-like city government. If New York city possessed even the rudiments of an efficient and decent city government, it would be easy enough within a reasonable period of years to re-



KNOX COLLEGE.

duce the local transit systems, the telephone system, the lighting system, and the public services in general to a basis as favorable as Toronto has secured.

PUBLIC WORKS IN GENERAL.

Among the public improvements effected by municipal action in Toronto, one of the most important has to do with the regulation of the water frontage and the provision for the suitable and convenient ingress and egress of railroads. Practically all of the railway lines that enter Toronto are under control either of the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk system. These lines have their yards and stations on the water front; and the city, by a comprehensive arrangement with them known as the Esplanade Agreement, has provided for a splendid union station and for suitable street bridges and approaches. The long island which forms a natural breakwater and protection to Toronto's harbor is maintained as one of the most attractive of the city's public parks, lending itself to the promotion of those aquatic sports for which the Toronto harbor is so famous. The city is otherwise well provided with parks and pleasure grounds, and its public buildings for the most part have the advantage of wide lawns to set off their attractions. A handsome new City Hall is in course of erection, and the new Parliament buildings, which remind one that Toronto is the capital of the province of Ontario, form a stately pile. The Toronto University also is magnificently housed, and the numerous affiliated educational institutions for which Toronto is famous are attractively situated.

ADVANCED SCHOOL METHODS.

It is not in the higher departments alone that the educational system of Toronto excels. It has perhaps done more than any other city on the American continent to embody the kindergarten system thoroughly and completely in its scheme of primary education. Although the town has grown so rapidly, it has developed its school facilities to keep pace with all requirements, and has also turned its attention to manual and practical trade instruction. The people of Toronto maintain two school systems side by side. The older includes a considerable number of what are termed "separate" schools. These are chiefly denominational and parochial schools, and a special board exercises a general oversight and provides for the distribution among them of certain public funds. The other system is similar to those of our American cities, and is under the control of a School Board which, like the City Council, consists of four elected members from each ward. The School Board selects a Chairman from its own membership, and carries on the entire excellent system of elementary public schools. The Council raises by taxation such sums as



ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

the School Board requires, and the city Treasurer acts also in the capacity of Treasurer for the School Board.

THE MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The Toronto tax rate this year is sixteen mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. In ten years the total valuation has increased from less than \$44,000,000 to more than \$150,000,000. Apparently Toronto carries a heavy indebtedness for a city of its size. Its total bonded obligations amount to approximately \$20,000,000. But an analysis of this debt shows that the city's financial condition is thoroughly sound. Several millions of the debt represent unmatured installments of moneys advanced for local improvements, namely, street openings, sewers, roadways, sidewalks, etc., all of which will be returned to the city in the form of special assessments on benefited property. Several millions represent debt on account of the water works, which is a revenue producing plant perfectly capable of paying off its obligations as they mature. Several millions more are covered by the accumulations in the sinking fund, and a considerable further amount is offset by various investments which are essentially revenue producing. Not more than \$8,000,000 of the city debt is therefore a direct burden upon the taxpayers, and even this amount for the most part represents judicious outlay in improvements that are indirectly profitable to the citizens. Toronto is fortunate in being a ground landlord to a considerable extent and in deriving a very fair revenue from its real estate investments. Finally, this Canadian city is not boastful of superiority over its American neighbors, many of which in certain respects could give quite as favorable an account of themselves. In its general municipal system, however, Toronto can teach us some useful lessons in the practical art of city government.

SIR GEORGE DIBBS, PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY J. TIGHE RYAN.

GIVEN the same opportunities," a friend of the Premier of New South Wales said to me once, "Sir George might have been taken as a model by Dumas in drawing the character of Porthos." It is true that both are gigantic in stature, though the carriage of Sir George is more like that of the hunter than of the soldier. Both have a great weakness for dress and show, and both love a fight, and thrive in the atmosphere of combat. Sir George also has the magnificent courage (which enables one man to awe a mob) and the amiable, if dangerous, faults of the great musketeer. The Premier is six foot four inches in height and is proportionately built. Physically, at any rate, he is probably the finest living type of the native-born Australian.

I remember the first day I met the Premier. It is a little more than two years ago, and I was then a stranger in Sydney. With his legs on the table, he was seated in his office smoking a large pipe. This was in itself surprising, but I was really amazed when I found him during the interview, which was on behalf of a London paper, disposing of Home Rule, Federation, and other equally sacred subjects in the way he is said later on to have disposed of Chicago. I had then to learn that this unconventional freedom of speech and action is a striking feature in the character of Sir George Dibbs. "If I cannot remain in public life by saying what I mean, then I shall stay out of it," I heard him reply one Sunday to Lady Dibbs, who suggested that he should have been more graceful and diplomatic in his reception of a wild agitator whom he had just sent panting from his house, "Riverside," Emu Plains.

A STATESMAN'S HOME.

In this house, more than in Parliament, one sees the real character of the man, who, during the past year or two, has been the principal actor on the political stage of Australia. The drive from Penrith to Riverside is enough to permanently unsettle a city man's ideas of happiness. The fresh breeze sings about the ears, and we never think of hoisting an umbrella to ward off the shower that beats us in the face. Country rain is so different from that which makes life miserable in the towns. Orchards in full bloom stretch for miles on either side, and the luscious fruits droop over the roadside fences. In the background is a chain of hills that seem to join the Blue Mountains a few miles away on the right. Sir George Dibbs' house stands on the back of the Nepean, and through the fruit trees we catch a glimpse of the giant, pipe in mouth, standing on the veranda in a big, broad-rimmed gray felt hat, and a loose boating costume. It is Sunday morning, and Sir George has been reading a novel by Wilkie Collins. The house itself is not calculated to lower the pride of any mag-



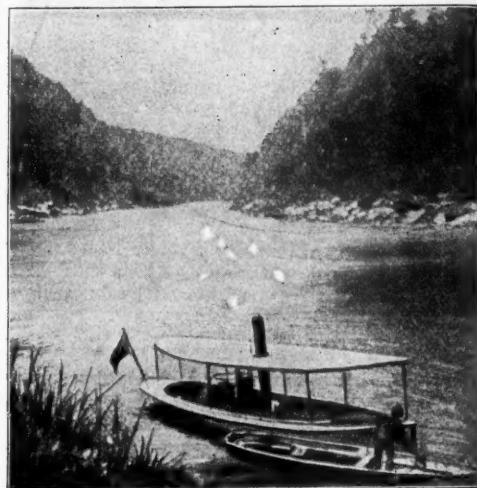
SIR GEORGE DIBBS.

nate. The main building is ancient from a colonial point of view, but some additions in the shape of wings have been made to it by Sir George. The house had once been haunted, by the spirits of convicts, it is said. In the early days there was a station for prisoners in the neighborhood, and the story goes that an Emu Plains farmer regularly discovered manacled skeletons while plowing up his land. As a matter of fact, no one had dared to live in the house for years before it was taken in hand by Sir George Dibbs. At his command the spirits fled.

THE LION IN HIS DEN.

Sir George welcomed us without formality, and when I referred to the fertility of the country, he said, "And yet men say they are starving. I could support a family well on an acre of land." He led us along the veranda into his den, a large weatherboard wing of the main house, remarking, "Here is where I do my work undisturbed." There is a table on the centre of the floor, a lounge, a piano, and a few cane

bottomed chairs. On one side of the room, near the window is a turner's lathe, with blocks of wood, iron, copper, planes, etc., and oil cans. As a man's room is generally the index of his character, I was led into a comparison between Sir George and his great political opponent—Sir Henry Parkes. Sir Henry's den is lined with books on every subject, with portraits of celebrities and pictures of historic scenes. On his mantel-piece is a connecting link between the two chiefs—the famous cup beautifully carved in Darlinghurst Goal by Sir George, with the lathe now before my eyes, and which Sir Henry made use of on an historic occasion when attacked in Parliament. Over his writing table, and looking down on the octogenarian, as he composes his lyrics and sonnets, or prepares speeches, are large portraits of Tennyson, Carlyle and Gladstone. The pictures that adorn the walls of Sir George's room are a few wretched prints from the illustrated papers, a document certifying that he is a member of the Turner's Guild of London, and a portrait of the late Sir James Martin. His library consists of a case of statistics, Parliamentary debates, and novels. Sir Henry will take the visitor aside, and, with curious pride, draw from his great collection a rare autograph or a first edition of Pope, Leigh Hunt, Byron, Shelley, De Quincey, or Tennyson. If one is fortunate enough to catch him in a happy moment, he will fill one's pockets with letters of celebrities or old envelopes, or he will present one with as many books as can be carried. Sir George Dibbs, on the other hand, picks up a piece of wood or brass, fixes his lathe, and in an incredibly short time turns out a set of finely worked studs, which the visitor takes with him from Emu Plains. Sir Henry, then, is a dreamer who lives mostly in the past; Sir George is a practical workman, for whom the present is the all-important time.

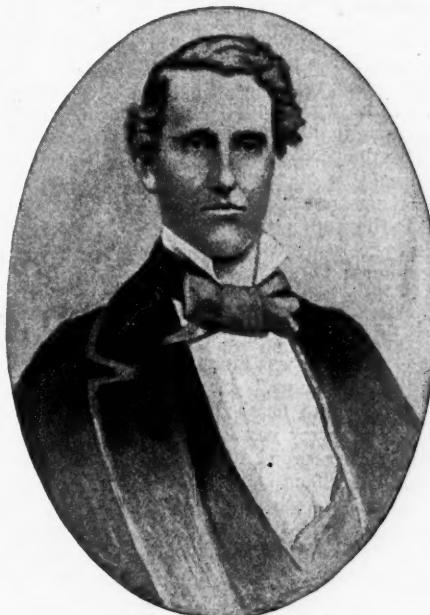


SIR GEORGE'S LAUNCH, MADE BY HIMSELF.

(Scene on the Nepean River)

THE PREMIER AS ARTISAN.

And as Sir Henry cultivates the garden of the muses and shows you the result of his labors, Sir George takes your arm, and as he walks and talks, lures you into the vegetable garden, which is the pride of his life. He explains how he makes his orange and peach



SIR GEORGE AS A YOUNG MAN.

trees bear such splendid crops; he swears enthusiastically that you cannot find better beans than his on God's green earth, and you willingly admit it. Then he leads you to the potato and cabbage beds, and shows his asparagus and tomatoes. Truly they are all magnificent. "And the secret of it is, young man," he says impressively, "the secret, mark you, that will lead to the greatness of this country—irrigation." He picks up the hose and drowns a cabbage, and like the poet who has just read his latest sonnet, appeals to you for approval. "You see that windmill," he continues, "I designed that and put it up with my own hands. It supplies the whole house with water—baths and outhouses as well—and irrigates all my land." Opening a gate we came upon a smith's forge. Here Sir George works on off days like an ordinary blacksmith, making tools, horse-shoes and bolts. On the way to the outhouses I examined a brick kitchen which the Premier erected last year. "I worked at it on Saturdays," he explained; adding in an undertone, "and occasionally on Sundays, too." He pointed to the stern-board of a boat hanging near a back door. "This," he said, "is all that remains of the boat I made in jail." In one of the outhouses he has fixed up an incubator;

in another he keeps his tools—the tools of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the boatbuilder and the mason. "I hold that what one man does another man can do," he says. "I can make a ship—sails, ropes, yards, and everything—and afterward sail her into any port."

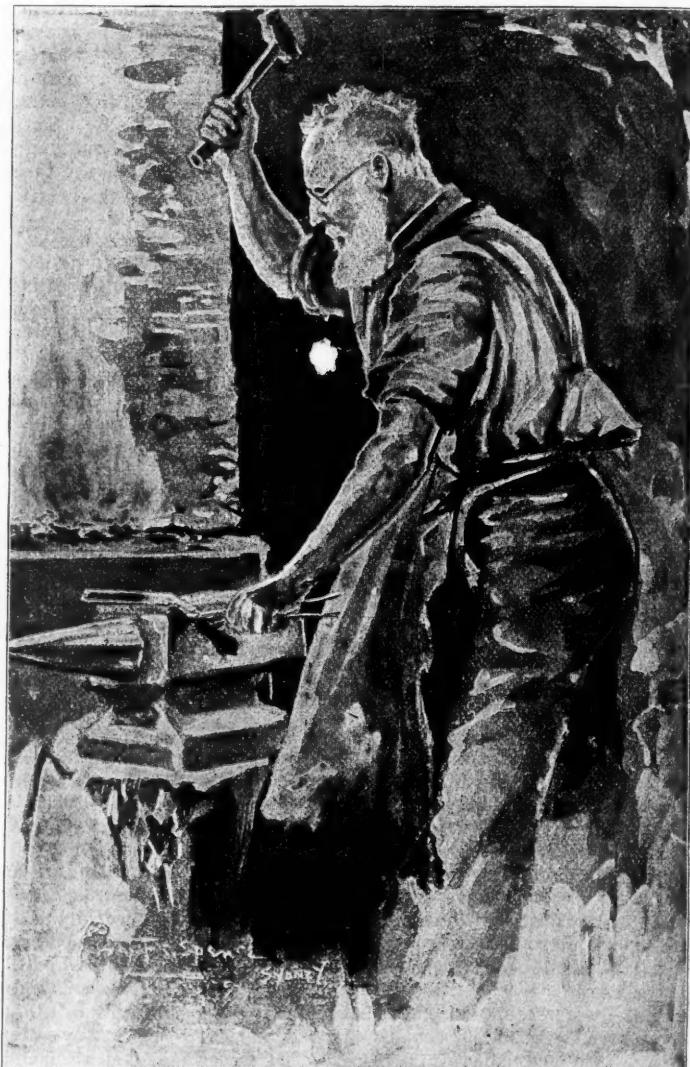
AN INGENIOUS HOUSE-FATHER.

The domestic economy of Sir George Dibbs is, to my mind, the most perfect in the world. If he would only run special trains to his house he could give the people a lesson which would be of more service to them than a hundred acts of Parliament. He allows nothing to go to waste. From the wash-house a drain leads to an orange tree that is bending under its fruit. "When I made this drain a year or two ago," he said, "that tree was almost dead; look at it now." Hundreds of fowls are hatched in the incubator every year. Sir George is very proud of his poultry. "A ruffian stole fifty of my chickens the other night," he remarked. "If I had seen him I would have put a bullet through his back." That he would not have missed the chicken-stealer I have no manner of doubt, for he has fixed up a target near the river bank, where he practices regularly with the rifle. He fattens pigs on the refuse of the kitchen. In a pit on the outskirts of the garden he puts the remains of dead fowls, cats and dogs, etc., and from this pit he draws manure for the fruit trees; "the best manure in the world—bones and all!"

SIR GEORGE AS A TALKER AND STUDENT.

Although Sir George Dibbs is not a brilliant conversationalist, he always interests. His voice is full and sonorous, his manner earnest, unconsciously humorous and naïvely simple. He draws from experience rather than from books. If he has no sense of poetry in letters, he certainly feels with a deep joy the poetry of life. You should hear him tell an anecdote, describe how he dealt with a deputation, or addressed an infuriated mob during a strike when, in years gone by, he was a big capitalist; how he twice ran the blockade in South America, and lived for four hours in the battle smoke of an assault on the

Valparaiso. At the table he keeps every one entertained. He is a good listener, too, which is more important than being a good talker. Among men his talk is not absolutely free from fire and brimstone.



SIR GEORGE, BLACKSMITH.

Sir George has been married thirty-eight years, and has been favored with fifteen children. Lady Dibbs is a charming hostess, and, unlike the Premier, is a strict Sabbatarian. There is, however, a religious vein in Sir George's character. His mother was a strict woman, who sent her children to church and Sunday school regularly, and it is, of course, well known that until recently Sir George took an active part in the Church of England Synods at Sydney.

The Premier regrets that he did not devote more time to study in his youth. He told me once that he reads in bed every night at the Colonial-Secretary's office until the candle goes out. He took with him to England the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, and is very enthusiastic in his praise of Lord Rosebery's Pitt, from which he drew some inspiration last year in framing the Bank Issue bill. But as a rule, his literary taste does not fly higher than the novel, and in poetry it is possible that he could find no difference between Douglas Sladen (the rhymster who saddled his work on Australia) and Tennyson. Knowledge of books, however, does not conduce much to the success of a colonial statesman. Management, and not speeches, is what secures votes. In our unexciting times, everything is conducted on business principles, and the business man is happier if he knows nothing of Homer and Virgil and the stylists of literature. Sir George's letters and dispatches are, however, not only barbed and pointed, but remarkably clever. There can be no mistake about his meaning.

EARLY TRAINING AND ADVENTURES.

Sir George was born on Flagstaff Hill, the opposite of Sydney Observatory, sixty years ago, the son of Capt. John Dibbs, a Scotch seaman and Presbyterian, and his wife an English woman and an adherent of the Established Church. Both his parents had seen the world and had had many adventures, including an attack by pirates on a lonely sea. For four years George attended the Australian College, founded by Dr. Lang. At fourteen he left school to occupy a stool in a merchant's office. There he received a good commercial training, but growing restless, at nineteen he struck out for himself in company with his brother, secured vessels, and traded between Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne. About 1864, when the crops failed all over Australia, the Dibbs conceived the idea of extending their operations to South America, and George undertook to manage the interests of the firm at Valparaiso and San Francisco. He left Sydney with his wife and family, to find when he arrived at Concepcion that the colonies had rebelled against Spain. Concepcion was being bombarded, and when Dibbs' vessel was sighted a blank shot was fired, the usual signal to heave to. Dibbs took no notice, but proceeded in through the shot and shell which the frigate sent flying over his decks. When he dropped anchor a boat with a brass gun was put off from the warship, and an officer boarded the vessel. When asked why he had not obeyed the signal, Sir George says he "replied in the language of Queen Caroline, 'I don't know what you mean.'" He was ordered to clear out, but by appealing to the British Consul his case was referred to the Admiral. This caused a delay of fourteen days, and in the meantime Dibbs was transacting his business, so that when the Admiral gave the decision against him he was prepared to leave Concepcion. At Valparaiso he ran the blockade in a little boat with his wife and family on board and a storm on his heels; at the dead hour of the night stealing through the war vessels, who had strict orders to sink all intruders. His business transactions

here succeeded famously. These were stirring times. Every hour brought a fresh adventure—"which surpasses anything in dime novels," he says.

IN JAIL.

It was soon after this that he got into trouble over a libel action, and upon declining to pay the costs, which he considered unfair, was removed to the debtor's department in Darlinghurst Gaol. For twelve months he remained there, and he now declares that he never spent a more enjoyable time in all his life. Sir Henry Parkes, who was then Colonial Secretary, granted him a lathe, and as a token of gratitude he turned a cup, which he presented to Sir Henry. Three thousand five hundred people visited him, and ladies decorated his cell regularly with flowers. He had a sitting room, a bedroom and a servant to wait upon him, and he amused himself by making boats and ornaments, reading, and assisting to conduct a newspaper. But at the end of twelve months he found that his liability instead of having vanished was as fresh as ever, so he paid the costs and was set at liberty. When invited a day or two after to Government House, he said to Lady Loftus, "You should be careful of what you are doing. You have asked a man who has just left jail." "If I had been in your place," she said, "I would have gone to jail myself."

But if Sir George Dibbs could be only persuaded to write his confessions the most picturesque chapter in an exciting book would be—"How I became the Lion of London." I can only give a weak description of his interviews with the Queen. Lord Knutsford presented him to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, where he had the honor of answering her many inquiries about the people of Australia. She introduced him to one of her daughters. The Queen, being in mourning, wore a plain black dress. Sir George was charmed with her simple manners.

SIR GEORGE AS A PREMIER.

The political life of Sir George Dibbs is a matter of history. "I have always been fighting," he said, "and since I took office I have had to stand at my post sword in hand." "Payment of members," he told me on another occasion, "is as bad as the Irish potato rot." To that he attributes the low standard of Parliamentary life in New South Wales. In the Cabinet, I have heard his ministers say, he proves himself an ideal chief. He does not, perhaps, "see things steadily, and see them whole," but he is always ready to listen to even the humblest of his members, and is always amenable to reason. He decides promptly, and carries his resolution into effect with the energy and determination of his character. He must face the music of general election in June. "Federation is the only thing worth fighting for in politics," says Mr. Barton; but Sir George Dibbs is opposed to Federation. He would advocate unification, placing all the colonies under one central government and one governor. Whether the electors return Sir George Dibbs to power or reject him, he is likely to be for some years a great force in the political life of Australia.

LABOR TROUBLES.

HINTS OF NEW REMEDIES FROM THE ANTIPODES.

BY THE HON. W. P. REEVES, MINISTER OF LABOR, NEW ZEALAND.

MOST of us, when we speak of labor troubles, mean disputes between employers and employed. To these, therefore—albeit they form but one branch of the many evils and sorrows which afflict those who labor with their hands—I shall do my best to keep in the present article. Labor is, of course, heir to numberless ills quite apart from those brought about by industrial conflicts. These struggles, indeed, are rather the result than the essence of labor troubles. If the lot of the average worker

ready to overwhelm him with a sea of cheap colored labor, which he has to strive to bar out with laws, as the Dutch engineers have to shut out the ocean with dikes. For him the dangerous trades prepare crippling accident, sudden death, at best premature old age. Ill-drained, ill-ventilated factories, becoming less common, are far too numerous still.

IS THERE PROGRESS?

In the face of all the difficulties with which labor has had to contend, progress has been and is being made. The enlargement of the discovered and civilized part of the earth, trades unionism, sanitary science, education and the consequent evolution of a public conscience, have for fifty years been ameliorating the lot of the worker. Last of all has come a new weapon, political power. Imperfectly grasped, dimly understood, much less thoroughly tested, this is the engine that carries his hopes with it. Furnished with this the workman trusts to find a new way to meet old foes.

How he will meet the last and greatest of his enemies, the most pitiless because the most logical—I mean the law of population—is another matter quite foreign to this article. I do but hastily point out some of the chief difficulties confronting labor, not as proposing to stray into any discussion of them, but because it should never be forgotten, in dealing with one labor problem, that it is but one of many. I would not have it thought that I look upon labor disputes as an industrial evil supreme above others, or that because I advocate arbitration as a medicine I look upon it as a panacea. The labor problem, complex as human nature, must assuredly not be approached in the spirit of the Prohibitionist, the Bimetallist, the Malthusian, or any other one-remedy man.

STRIKES AS A REMEDY.

The history of strikes still remains to be written. One may be permitted to think that when the work comes to be done it will not be less interesting and valuable than those laborious accounts of some of Europe's more purposeless national wars which one finds on so many bookshelves. We may hope that the history may be written from a very different point of view to that which would probably have been taken ten years ago, or might be taken even now. It is but slowly that the middle classes are coming to see that strikes are anything but the outcome of an unthankful stubbornness of spirit and hardness of heart. Even yet there are probably not many employers who fully recognize that morally a strike is neither better nor worse than a reduction of wages or the dismissal of a number of superfluous hands. By



HON. W. P. REEVES.

were untroubled he would not so often think himself driven to throw down the gauntlet to Capital and Fate.

Too much work, or too little; insufficient or uncertain wages; the competition of aliens from abroad, or women and children at home; the workman's very wife and child turned into his competitors; the deadly monotony caused by lack of holidays; the killing anxiety brought about by irregular employment—these are labor troubles which are always with the poor, as the poor are always with us. Science assails the worker with the perpetual invention and improvement of labor-saving machines, which can do everything but think. Civilization tantalizes him with its higher standard of comfort, which other classes seem able to attain so much more easily than his own. Barbarism waits in the background ever

that ill-defined but extensive audience, "the general public," a strike is generally voted a nuisance. Like a lock-out, a strike is war. As with war it may be justifiable, unavoidable, and even glorious. But of itself it is an evil. At best it is but a bad means of gaining a good end. And, like war, one of its worst features is the damage done to interests and persons whom neither combatant in the least wants to hurt. The great mining dispute arbitrated upon by Lord Rosebery not only held three hundred thousand fine men idle for many weeks. It not only cost England a sum estimated in millions. During those long weeks of conflict it kept three-quarters of a million of dependent women and children in a state of unceasing anxiety and intermittent misery. It threw out of work, more or less completely, quite half a million of persons engaged in trade directly affected by the coal strike. It caused eighteen unfortunates to be experimented upon by the new magazine rifles of the British army, and two of them to lose their lives. Finally it led to that arrangement by arbitration which might and ought to have come about without any such civil war. But to recount the evils incident to strikes is to rehearse a thrice told tale.

THE ETHICS OF STRIKES.

In the absence of any proper historical summary, we have to dig and delve for the facts of labor disputes in blue books, magazines, newspapers, and speeches. From such accounts as we thus get, highly colored and prejudiced as most of them are, we may safely deduce a few governing principles. Of these the most certain seems to be that strikes, though increasing with the organization of labor into unions and federations, tend again to decrease as this organization becomes perfected by trial and experience. Between 60 and 70 per cent. of strikes and lock-outs spring from disputes directly concerning wages. Strikes, at their inception, have usually nothing to do with politics; still less are they worked up by that mysterious personage, the political agitator, who looms so large in irate newspaper articles. Political people sometimes concern themselves in strikes from motives more or less worthy. But they scarcely ever appear on the scene until war has broken out. The part they usually play is that of the amateur conciliator. But seldom is a strike the direct result of political feeling, as in the celebrated French case at Carmaux. On the other hand, it may sometimes lead to political consequences, as did the Australasian maritime strike, and the battle between the Pinkerton mercenaries and the Homestead strikers at Pittsburgh. Formerly the office bearers in trades unions were invariably blamed by the partisans of the other side for any strikes in which their unions might engage. But a juster view is now taken, and it is known that a union's officers are often much less eager to plunge into fighting than its rank and file. A careful comparison seems to show that the strikes which have the best chance of success are those undertaken by skilled workmen belonging to unions of long standing, owning large accumulated funds. The less skilled the workers are the easier it is to re-

place them; the poorer they are the sooner they can be starved out. Even wealthy unions have often to depend for success in prolonged conflicts upon subscriptions sent by kindred societies and outside sympathizers. The last source of help was sufficient to enable the most remarkable labor victory of our time to be won by the poorest and most unskillful body of men who ever perhaps secured a triumph. I mean, of course, the London dockers.

THE CHECK OF PUBLIC OPINION.

It is indeed not easy to overrate the influence of public sympathy on strikes disturbing enough to excite general attention. It is an influence which, though not always sufficient to insure a just victory, has more than once, when mightily stirred, done much to gain one against the mightiest odds. But public sympathy for men responsible for suspensions of industry is hard to get. The rare instances which have secured it have been cases of men obviously struggling for a bare living wage, as in the case of the London dockers and the English coal miners. This should not be forgotten in noting the curious want of success attending most strikes in Australia. It might be thought that workmen, individually better off as a rule than their brethren in England, better educated, and usually free to organize, would enter on a campaign with much greater chances of success. But it would seem as though the very improvement in individual condition had led to a neglect of union organization, especially in the matter of accumulating funds. It has certainly created an easy belief in the public mind that colonial workmen are too comfortably placed to warrant their distributing trade by going out on strike. Moreover, when the colonial workman does go out, he usually gives up a position attractive enough to draw plenty of applicants willing enough to stand in his shoes, even at the risk of being called "blackleg." I may be wrong, but to these features I attribute the singular but undoubted truth, that the proportion of lost strikes is greater in the colonies than in the mother country.

The violence, which is an unfortunate accident of many labor contests, does not seem to increase in our own times; indeed, the worst labor riots in England occurred in the days of the Georges. Those who fancy that strikes are a thing of to-day might be surprised to hear that in America their course is traceable for 150 years back, and that in England more than 100 years ago the pugnacity of the Nottingham frame makers drove the masters to form an Employers' Association. This association, by the way, soon afterward grounded an objection to raise wages on the fear that trade would be driven out of the country by the competition of cheap French labor. Trade cant appears to be as old as trade disputes. The best tempered conflicts are those in which the masters are satisfied with closing their works, and either do not attempt to replace the strikers with non-unionists or fail to get applicants for the vacant places. The bringing in of the "blackleg" is the most common cause of breaches of the peace.

WHICH SIDE WINS.

I cannot get trustworthy data as to the proportion that successful or partially successful strikes bear to defeats. But in England the Board of Trade returns estimate that in the two excited years of 1889-90, the proportion in which the work-people gained their ends, in whole or part, was about two to one. The probability is that this is an exceptionally bright record. My own conviction is that the workmen's defeats outnumber their victories. Moreover, contrary to common belief, they lose more in the struggle. True, the newspapers are eloquent on the losses to trade and capital caused by even a short cessation of industry. But there is reason to think that most employers are skillful enough tacticians to choose their time for accepting as well as giving battle. The arrest of business by a lock-out, or even by a strike, often affords an opportunity to clear off heavy accumulated stocks, to save the expense of a costly staff during a dull season, or to force up prices which have fallen in a glutted market. On the other hand, not many labor victories are complete enough to reimburse the men the hard cash they are out of pocket through a long spell of inaction. That the indirect or ultimate results of a success are profitable, not only to the men concerned but to their whole class, is of course admitted. Yet be it confessed that the cost of strikes, however exaggerated by mercantile pamphleteers, is frightful, their waste deplorable. However heavy a discount we allow off the figures usually quoted as the loss occasioned by the greater strikes, they remain serious enough. The American Commissioner of Labor, after recording 1,491 conflicts previous to 1881, reckons that in the United States, from 1880 to 1886, there were 3,902 strikes, involving 22,304 establishments, and 1,302,000 work people; 175,000 laborers were in the same period involved in 2,214 lock-outs. The men's losses in the five years' fighting have been estimated at the enormous figure of \$50,000,000, the masters' at more than \$7,500,000. The trade levies alone were set down at \$1,250,000. The number of strikers who succeeded in wholly or partly gaining their point was about equal to those who wholly failed. I shall mention elsewhere the magnitude of the late cotton strike in Southeast Lancashire. It can be equaled as far back as 1829, when the Manchester spinners struck, and lost \$1,250,000 in wages, and when in the following year the Ashton and Stanley Bridge spinners forfeited as much. In a lock-out on the Clyde, the unions disbursed \$750,000 in strike pay, and lost \$1,560,000 in wages. Another Manchester strike is put down as costing the men \$400,000, and the employers nearly four times as much. The Preston strike in 1854 deprived 17,000 workers of \$2,100,000 of wages. The South Wales miners' strike in 1873 cost \$3,750,000 in wages alone. When we recall all that is meant by these figures, and conjure up even the faintest picture of the suffering and wretchedness entailed; recalling how the savings of thrift vanish away, how homes are lost,

families are broken up, the ties of a lifetime are snapped, women have to hunger and children face the cold half-clothed, we must indeed confess that the price paid for a labor victory is always high. What is to be said when this price is paid, not for victory, but for defeat and humiliation, when after all these sacrifices workmen see their cherished union shaken and discredited; their leaders, it may be, in prison; their places taken by the hated "blacklegs;" their families eating the bread of charity; themselves driven out to wander and beg for the work they renounced?

BARREN VICTORIES.

Any system that brings such sufferings as these upon women and children is at best faulty and cruel; but even this is not the worst feature of industrial warfare. If the endurance of these hardships and miseries always led to justice, the price paid, though heavy, might be submitted to. But the truth is that all this may be gone through, and yet the party in the right may not win, *e.g.*, the great Scotch railway strike. A strike or lock-out only proves which side is the stronger, not which is in the right. And this applies not only to the industrial warfare which actually takes place, but to the sulky submission brought about by the dread of it. Employers have yielded to unfair demands, simply through fear of the loss entailed by stopping their works. Quite as often unions have not dared to press home fair requests through their inability to face a lock-out, or the summary dismissal of their leaders. This inability of the weaker but wronged side to appeal to the sword is seen most frequently in the case of workwomen. I have known the grievances of a certain class of work-women in a colonial town to be so glaring as to excite newspaper discussion and public sympathy. I have known the women willing to go to arbitration, and to choose as arbitrators the Employers' Association of the district. Yet neither public sympathy, newspaper advocacy, nor even the readiness of the Employers Association to act could bring a few stubborn masters concerned to accept arbitration. So the grievances remained for the most part without remedy. The women could not strike. So much for industrial warfare as a means of righting the wrongs of labor.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

But however wasteful, cruel and uncertain we admit it to be, what are we to put in its place? What power is to undertake its task? My answer to the first question is—systematic conciliation backed by compulsory arbitration; to the second, the State.

Labor disputes, usually classified into strikes and lock-outs, sometimes partake of the nature of both, and fortunately as a rule do not lead to either. That is to say the vast majority of the differences between employers and employed never have, and under no possible system ever will, lead to open rupture. This has to be borne in mind in appreciating the results claimed for the action of voluntary boards of concili-

ation and arbitration in the manufacturing districts of England. It applies quite as much to the results claimed for the French *Conseils des Prud'hommes*. For instance, we read that the Durham Joint Committee set up in the coal mining trade arranged as many as 390 labor disputes in the year 1881; 493 in the year 1892, and 562 and 629 in the two following years respectively. In the Northumberland coal trade it was stated three years ago that no less than 3,000 disputes had been arranged by joint committees. We read that the French *Conseils des Prud'hommes*, of which there are 140, deal with between 40,000 and 50,000 cases a year. But it would be a delusion to suppose that many of these, for the most part trifling differences, would, but for intervention, have led to a strike or lock-out! It is precisely the greater sort of labor quarrels which forms the problem which distresses philanthropists and perplexes statesmen. It is they which are a menace to enterprise and a disturbance to industry. It is they which annually put out the fires of hundreds of factories in England and America, and force the regiments of industry to stand idle, keeping thousands and tens of thousands of quick hands and strong arms inactive for weeks and months. It is not the minor bickerings and misunderstanding which can be, and usually are, settled by a few minutes' sensible chat across a table, that form the despair of industrial peacemakers, and have tasked the ingenuity of the wisest students of the labor question.

Praiseworthy as voluntary boards of conciliation are, we want something more permanent and powerful. Useful as are cheap and informal French tribunals, which embody both the principle of voluntary conciliation and that of compulsory arbitration, they only deal with minor trade disputes. Another step is required.

WHERE VOLUNTARY CONCILIATION FAILS.

Successful as are in many cases the beneficent efforts of an official board of arbitrators, such as that in Massachusetts, established and paid under statute, and therefore endowed with a public status, yet even such a body will often fail just when it is most wanted to succeed, unless it is clothed with real power. The report of the New South Wales Commission on Strikes cited as valuable and pertinent the Newcastle arbitration agreement, representing "the matured experience of the colliery proprietors and of a compact body of 5,000 coal miners." But the subsequent history of the coal mining industry is hardly a good advertisement of the good effects of voluntary arbitration agreements. The same report and appendix allude hopefully to the voluntary tribunals set up in Pennsylvania under the "Wallace act." But Pittsburg is in Pennsylvania, and Homestead is a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Moreover, speaking of private voluntary conciliation, it is a mistake to suppose that even long-continued success is any guarantee that private trade boards may not be overthrown or ignored in some sudden gust of temper or excitement. It is true that

with them, as with commercial enterprises, their greatest difficulties and dangers gather round their cradles. Thus the attempt a year or two since to form a central board for the British tailoring trade broke down ignominiously at the first award. Equally unfruitful was a well-meant endeavor made in the manufactured steel trade in the west of Scotland. The Macclesfield Silk Trade Board lasted only four years. Such stumbles on the threshold might be looked for. But it is significant to recall the break up of Mr. Mundella's model board establishment for the Notts lace and hosiery trade, and dissolved after twenty years of service. Nor, I read, is Sir Rupert Kettle's elaborate scheme now resorted to in the Wolverhampton building trade, popular as it was for many years. Seventeen years of usefulness did not save the South Wales Miners' Joint Committee. Nor did a twenty-five years' life prevent the Conciliation Board for the Staffordshire pottery trade coming to an end in 1892. Like it, the Leicestershire Hosiery Board met the same fate after a long career. I cannot find that more than five of these trade conciliation boards have been newly set up since 1889. Yet the British strikes during the last quinquennial period have averaged nearer 900 than 800 a year. The Chambers of Commerce in London, Bristol and other cities have indeed established general conciliation boards. But, except in the metropolis, they would seem to have done little or nothing. A few similar efforts in the colonies have had the like result.

UNREASONABLE DISPUTES.

I must not be understood as wishing to belittle the undoubtedly usefulness of boards of conciliation. I do but point out that their utility lies chiefly in arranging in a friendly way those minor points of difference which seldom lead to strikes. Nevertheless he would not be a very acute observer who could not see that it is these same minor points which, left unsettled, occasionally lead step by step to the worst and most embittered conflicts. The causes of some of the most lamentable and heartfelt strikes and lock-outs have been curiously inadequate. No doubt the recorded strike of certain Pennsylvanian railway navvies who threw down their shovels because they held an allowance of one and a half pints of whisky per diem to be insufficient is a unique case. Still it is not always that, as in the Australian Maritime strike, the battle is fought out on so cardinal an issue as the right of unionists to refuse to work with non-unionists, to boycott the goods of antagonistic employers, or to organize "sympathetic" strikes. It is not often that the crux of the dispute is so simple and yet so vital as the sixpence an hour of the London dockers. Still less seldom does it occur that employers will frankly throw down the gauntlet to their men with such an open declaration of principle—or the want of it—as did the Broken Hill mine owners when, at the outset of the so-called strike there, they candidly made a statement of their position, two of the articles of which ran as follows: "1. The mining companies

cannot possibly consent to arbitrate as to the right of either side to give notice of termination of agreements. 2. The mining companies claim the right to work the mines as they deem best, and cannot refer this right to arbitration." Very seldom, too, does it happen that in an industrial encounter of the magnitude of the last year's English mining strike, the matter at stake can be so clearly placed before the public as was the point for which the English coal miners were struggling. Thanks to John Burns, the *Daily Chronicle*, and other allies of the miners, the English public came gradually to know that what they had thought to be a strike was a lock-out, and that what they believed to be an obstinate endeavor to maintain exorbitant rates of pay was in fact a desperate battle for a bare living wage, amounting to an average of perhaps \$6.25 weekly.

THE MISCHIEFS OF IGNORANCE.

Now, not the least of the useful functions of properly conducted boards of conciliation is to bring home to the parties to a dispute what they are fighting for. Another duty is, of course, to get the public to see it too. It can hardly be doubted that if a clear and searching light were thrown soon enough upon the true points of difference between the suspicious and irritated disputants, the worst would often be averted. It seems, at least, as likely that could some impartial body, armed with authority and endowed with a proper status—so that its intervention should seem official rather than officious—step in in the character of peacemaker, it might frequently make both sides realize the truly trivial nature of the difference dividing them. For example, it seems almost inconceivable now that a conflict so stubborn, so fatal in its results, so fruitful of loss to one side and ruin to the other, as the famous Homestead strike, should have arisen out of such pitifully petty issues. It seems undoubted that the two changes demanded by Mr. Carnegie's company, which drove the men to war, were: 1, The reduction of the minimum tonnage price of steel below which the sliding scale of wages was not to operate; 2, the demand that instead of the term of future agreements between the men and the company being made to expire in midsummer, it was henceforth to end in midwinter. Now, the reduction on the tonnage price was only from \$25 per ton to \$22.50. It is on evidence that the men would have compromised at \$24, and the company would have risen to \$28; yet this wretched difference of a single dollar was allowed to precipitate an industrial struggle which became a veritable civil war. As for the change from summer to winter, it is difficult to think with patience upon a powerful and wealthy manufacturing company making a *casus belli* of such a contemptible move. Yet, because of these things, and because the impatient Mr. Frick, the company's manager, lost his temper at the first conference with his men, and marched out of the room, leaving the workmen to treat with his understrappers, the most mournful and unhappy of American labor wars was rushed into. Take, too,

the case of the Lancashire cotton spinners' strike a few months ago. It lasted for twenty weeks: it threw 50,000 people out of employment. Sixteen thousand spindles stood idle, and 35 per cent. of the producing capacity of the United Kingdom in the trade affected was kept unfruitful. Yet the wage reduction in dispute was no more than 5 per cent., and that eventually agreed upon was between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. Even in the case of the colonial maritime strike which I have cited as an instance of a labor war which did turn upon vital principles, the final explosion was led up to by a series of rather petty quarrels. It is impossible to avoid thinking that had boards of conciliation backed by State arbitrators equipped with due power existed in 1890, then such questions as the dismissal of a unionist stoker from the *Corunna*, the demand of the Officers' Association for higher pay, and the counter demand of the shipowners that the officers should sever their connection with the Seamen's Union, would never have been allowed to fester and lead from bitter feeling to a general engagement.

AUTHORITATIVE CONCILIATION.

What one is driven to conclude is not that boards of conciliation unfurnished with legal powers of compulsion are useless, but that by themselves they are incomplete and insufficient. Without compulsion behind them they never can avert the worst class of strikes. They may have in England reduced the number of these, and sometimes postponed their outbreak. Yet even in the case of England one has only to read the dry list of strikes published monthly and yearly by the Board of Trade to see to how great an extent voluntary arrangements and optional conciliation have failed. When one takes up a magazine article or pamphlet by some worthy and optimistic disciple of Sir Rupert Kettle or Mr. Mundella, and reads that in seventeen years the board of arbitration for the manufactured iron trade has settled 800 disputes; that the London Chamber of Commerce has drawn up a series of admirable conciliation rules; or that the powerful trades union of the boiler makers has in thirteen years never spent more in a year on labor disputes than 9 per cent. of an annual income of \$650,000, one is almost stirred to hope that the industrial millennium is within our horizon. Yet we turn to hard matter-of-fact records and note that in 1889 the strikes in the United Kingdom numbered 1,145; that in 1890 their total was 1,028; that in 1891 it was 875; that in 1892 it was 601; and that for 1893 the figures seem certain to be rather higher than for the preceding year. Surely these prove that private voluntary boards are at the best but an imperfect palliative; surely they show that though, as compared with the fever heat of 1889 (the Dockers' year), the air in Great Britain may be cooling down to a normal temperature, still the "growth of industrial peace" so cheerfully, almost jauntily, chronicled by Mr. John Rae in the *Contemporary Review*, may not be so clear to other observers.

THE COST OF STRIFE.

I have already shown how unsatisfactory is the result of leaving the parties themselves to be led by their own good sense. That has been earnestly urged and patiently tried for many years in England. What is the outcome? We may sum it up as 4,300 strikes in the last five years. In the United States the picture is even darker. There mercenaries shoot down strikers, unpopular managers are assassinated, the militia has to be called out, unionists are put on their trial, charged with poisoning blacklegs. Matters are not so bad in Australia, but is either side in the colonies satisfied with the position? I doubt it. The banking crisis, and the partial collapse following thereupon, having made striking for the present a hopeless game. The employers have been emboldened by their success in refusing arbitration previous to their victories of 1890, to make a practice of refusal. They do as they did in the Queensland Shearers' strike and at Broken Hill. In New South Wales, as in New Zealand, certain employers have gone so far as to decline to recognize unions, and to avoid engaging unionists. But unionism is neither dead nor dying for all that. The present state of things in Australia cannot last, and the people will be wise to take this opportunity of arranging a substitute for industrial tugs-of-war.

NECESSITY OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

I call the present an opportunity because disaster and reflection have impressed upon the Labor party throughout the colonies the justice and necessity of compulsory arbitration. History would seem to warrant us in anticipating that they may not be always in so pacific a frame of mind. To the employers one may venture to predict that the famous declaration of their conference in Sydney on September 26, 1890, will not as principle stand the test of time. Already it must grate upon many moderate-minded men to read that "willingness to go into conference implies readiness to make concessions. If they were to meet the labor delegates with a full determination to yield nothing, their action would be misleading and cause further disappointment." There must, I think, be some masters who do not much care to remember that on October 8 following, the Melbourne employers emphatically stated that they would not allow "hollow sentimental notions to influence them to a conference against their better judgment." This much, at any rate, we know that the party already in power in New Zealand, influential in South Australia, growing rapidly in strength in New South Wales and Queensland, is prepared to substitute arbitration for the tug-of-war, and will not be deterred by neat sarcasms about compulsory conciliation and arbitrary arbitration. If I know anything of that party, it is not disposed to put up with half measures. Now, half measures are exactly what has been hitherto the ruin of State intervention in industrial disputes. Thanks to half-heartedness, the English statute book is cumbered with measure after measure, passed only to remain a dead letter. And these benevolent fail-

ures have been accurately copied in America and Australia. If any one could show a single settlement of a labor quarrel brought about by the Victorian or New South Wales acts, or by all the well-meaning speeches made in New Zealand in favor of optional conciliation boards, I would admit that there is something to be said both for private conciliation and for legislation of the weak-kneed order. But as the Victorian act has been useless, and the New South Wales act worse than useless, and as a New Zealand employer of standing stated last winter to a Parliamentary committee that he could not recall a single labor quarrel in the colony that had been composed by private arbitration, it would seem that we must be bolder if we wish to be effectual.

STATE ARBITRATION.

The day is gone by for arguments against the right of the State to intervene in labor disputes or even against the expediency of its doing so. The case for intervention was put so pithily and clearly by the New South Wales Commission on Strikes in 1890 that I need not try to vary their language. "No quarrel should be allowed to fester if either party were willing to accept a settlement by the State tribunal. Industrial quarrels cannot continue without the risk of their growing to dangerous dimensions, and the State has a right in the public interest to call upon all who are protected by the laws to conform to any provision the law may establish for settling quarrels dangerous to the public peace." Pity that the Commission did not advise, or New South Wales Parliament enact, a law effectual to give force to this admirable declaration of principle. I scarcely need then at this time of day to combat the suggestion, once made by a respectable English statesman, that the sole duty of the State in relation to labor quarrels is to "keep the ring." The wisdom of a householder who might allow his family and servants to settle a domestic dispute by smashing the furniture and each other, while he contentedly locked the front door and kept strangers from the door step, would not impress any one. But it would be about on a par with that of the upholders of absolute non-intervention by the State in the worst class of strikes and lock-outs.

If we are forced to see that voluntary arbitration by systematic private arrangement has had, at best, a very partial success in England, and none elsewhere, we must turn to the State. If we are compelled to admit that State voluntary systems, inadequate in America, have been stillborn in England, New South Wales, Victoria and Germany, we must fall back on compulsion. If we are driven to pronounce the use of compulsion in France in settling minor disputes uniformly successful, we may in reason suggest that the experiment of applying compulsion to major disputes be fairly tried.

CAN AWARDS BE ENFORCED?

We are told that compulsory arbitration would fail because the arbitrators would be ignorant of the

business technicalities of the trades brought into court. But our law courts go into such details every day, and with the aid of expert evidence usually contrive to comprehend them. It is objected that no compulsion could force an unwilling master to keep his factory open, or men to work unless they chose. Of course not; but a court can affix a penalty to an award and make a recalcitrant owner, or union and its members, pay. Moreover, in these countries people do not defy the law. If it is intolerable they agitate to have it amended, and if it works injustice it is amended. We are assured that business men will not allow a court to regulate their methods of management. But the directors and shareholders of registered companies now constantly submit to the keenest scrutiny of their affairs, and the most searching interference therein by judges. We are warned that compulsory arbitration will be resented as an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject. The same has been said of Factory acts, Truck acts, Mining, Shop Hours, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Wages, Ten Hours acts, *et hoc genus omne*. Yet all these are accepted and obeyed. In the "Ann Arbor" case, an American Court forbade boycotting on railways. The other day a judge ordered the servants of the Union Pacific Railway to accept a 10 per cent reduction, and not to strike. I cannot learn that these injunctions caused a civil war. Alarming pictures are drawn of tyrannical awards, under which factory owners will be forced to carry on at a ruinous loss, or men ordered to labor at less than a living wage. Granted that an arbitration court be insane; given a lunatic president flanked by two crazy assessors; and I will admit that the awards might speedily cause a revolt. But under the same conditions an ordinary law court might do the same. We are justified in assuming that a president appointed by the State would be swayed by reason, and that assessors, elected by unions of employers and workmen respectively, would be men of more than average good sense. To the objection that an examination by arbitrators of a firm's books cannot be thought of, it may be answered that this applies to voluntary arbitration just as much as the other sort. If it is unreasonable in the one case, it is so in the other. But one of the most useful of the English voluntary boards reports that the repugnance of employers to this inspection has been slowly overcome. A weightier argument is that reckless and irresponsible workmen might continually harass masters by dragging them before courts and boards. The remedy to this would be found by confining the functions of the arbitration court and local conciliation boards to settling differences between masters and trades unions or registered associations of laborers. A little reflection will show that to allow any roving workman, or half-dozen workmen, to take their master of a day or a week into court over some twopenny-halfpenny quarrel would make a mockery of any arbitration system. Registered unions have something to lose

—funds, influence over their members, a character among workers generally. They would not be likely to run the risk of being mulcted in costs for the sake of trifles, and of seeing their union's funds seized or a levy made upon their members. Even were they reckless at the outset, one or two experiences would soon teach them better. The Compulsory Arbitration act that regulates the Nova Scotian miners allows the court to order an employer to pay into court a fortnight's wages of his men, and an equal sum for himself. Thus can security for costs be obtained from both sides in a case. To such safeguards should be added district conciliation boards elected by masters and unions. These, unfurnished with compulsory powers, would stand as a buffer between disputants and the arbitration court. The latter should be reserved for serious conflicts, and for cases where the good offices of the boards have failed. I am sanguine enough to think that they would not often fail when the alternative to accepting them would be an appearance before the more formal, costly, and distant court of arbitration. In France and Massachusetts, of course, conciliation and arbitration are undertaken by the same body. On the whole, however, it would perhaps be wiser to separate them, excellent as such a board as that of Massachusetts would be with the addition of compulsion.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

As the Australasian democracy comes into its political inheritance, it may be expected to insist on industrial peace for the simple reason that it has so much to suffer through industrial war. As peace without arbitration means surrender, arbitration will be demanded. The general election in New Zealand has insured the passing of a Compulsory Arbitration act within the next six months, and I venture to think that New Zealand is in this likely to be but a step ahead of the continental colonies. To those of us who think this experiment inevitable, it seems of more moment to study the methods of making it than to attend to primitive outcries against socialistic interference with the liberty of the subject. Madame Roland's ejaculation, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" is echoed by many a student of our industrial system. Least of all will the liberty to submit or be beaten be valued in a country where the democracy has to reckon with the female vote. Women workers must of necessity arbitrate or yield; fight they cannot. Expecting as I do in the near future the establishment of industrial arbitration throughout Australasia, I must own to a feeling of pride that this great and noble experiment in the cause of law and order will be the special work of the much-dreaded democracy. For I hope and believe that the Labor party will mark its coming into power by providing legal means to gain industrial justice by orderly and judicial arrangement, instead of trial by combat, and will begin its reign by what is in truth a message of peace.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

BY PROFESSOR HENRY C. ADAMS.

WHEN one contemplates the railway situation as it exists at the present time in the United States, he is confronted by a long series of questions which are more or less independent so far as formal statement is concerned, but which strike their roots into the same general social and industrial conditions. They are but different phases of the one comprehensive problem which has forced itself upon us by virtue of the fact that the legal principles of the eighteenth century are not adequate for the industrial conditions which the nineteenth century has developed. "Men do not put new wine into old bottles, else the bottles break and the wine runneth out." Yet this is what our legislators, our courts and our capitalists are endeavoring to do; and the dissipation in useless contest and blind violence of the greatest opportunity of attaining a high standard of social life ever presented to the human race, is the result. Perhaps the terrible experiences of the past year, which culminated in the necessity of making use of the Federal army to preserve the peace of a chartered municipality, were necessary to make evident the fact of incongruity between the theory of rights embodied in our law on the one hand, and the results of unregulated administration of industrial forces by corporations on the other; and to impress on thinking men the necessity of seriously considering the situation.

What is the situation and what is its meaning? Since the latest outbreak of violence and lawlessness came in connection with the railway industry it will be well to approach the matter from this point of view. On the part of the railways, which have behind them a powerful press and which command for the presentation of their interests a remarkable array of legal talent, one hears the constant reiteration of decreasing profits and commercial disasters. On the part of the public and of the men employed by the railways, there is the deepest suspicion respecting the truth of such representations, and an eager willingness to assert that accounts are "fixed" for publication, and that the claims of corporations are not candid. This lack of confidence, which rests upon inadequate information, and which renders it impossible for right-minded men to entertain any opinion whatever respecting a given controversy, is the most serious feature of the present industrial situation. Nothing but complete, accurate, regular, and uniform reports, and the fullest right of investigation by established authorities, can clear the atmosphere. So important is this that government might well consider the advisability of bringing the accounting departments of railways, as of all other industrial corpora-

tions which perform a distinctly public function, under direct public control, even though it be found necessary, in order to attain this end, to take their comptrollers and auditors into the public service. Of this there can be no question in the mind of one who has studied corporate accounts, or who is familiar with the obstacles to the successful execution of laws designed to regulate the business of transportation.

In a general way the facts pertaining to the financial standing of railways are known. Accepting railway construction as an indication of the condition of the railway industry, the period through which we are now passing shows greater depression than any previous period. The increase in new mileage brought into operation during the fiscal year 1892 was less than during any year since 1880, while the percentage increase stood lower than for any previous year since the beginning of railways in this country. Thus the rate of increase from 1886 to 1887 was 9.08 per cent.; from 1887 to 1888, 6.05 per cent.; from 1888 to 1889, 3.22 per cent.; from 1889 to 1890, 4.78 per cent.; from 1890 to 1891, 2.94 per cent.; from 1891 to 1892, 1.88 per cent., and from 1892 to 1893, 2.80 per cent. These figures show a remarkable depression in the business of railway construction. Another fact emphasized by railway writers is the large amount of mileage placed in the hands of receivers during the past eighteen months. Thus 43,000 miles of line have been placed under the protection of the courts, an amount equal to 24 per cent. of the total length of line.

The current record also shows the general average of rates to have continuously fallen during the past twenty years, until at present the average rate per ton per mile, all railways and all tonnage being taken into account, is something over 8 mills. Dividends also have fallen whether we consider the amount of stock paying dividends and the rates paid or the amount of dividends declared per mile of line. Thus 61 per cent. of total railroad stocks paid no dividend during the last fiscal year, and the amount of dividends per mile of line has steadily fallen per mile of line from 1880 to 1893 and that in a marked degree. Traffic meantime has grown denser, and efficiency of engines and workmen has greatly increased.

Facts of this sort seem to warrant the despondency with which railroad managers view the situation, but before allowing this interpretation it may be well to inquire if all the facts in the case have been presented. It should be remembered in the first place that we are dealing with an enormous industrial interest. The annual gross income to railways in the United States exceeds \$1,200,000,000, being a sum greater by \$285,-

000,000 than the aggregate income to the Federal, State, municipal and local governments. The business which gives rise to this income is represented by 1,800 corporations, yet so great is the concentration of management that over 83 per cent of the business and 82 per cent. of the earnings fall under the control of less than forty associations of business men. Under such conditions there comes to be a third interest distinct from the interest of the public and of the stockholder, namely the interest of the management ; and it is possible that both the public and the stockholder are deluded by the published accounts which the management sees fit to make. This might easily happen, for the management has full control over all contracts entered into by the corporation. The statement that 61 per cent. of railroad stock pays no dividend does not necessarily mean that the business of transportation is carried on at a loss, for not only does it disregard the parasitic organizations whose incomes are not included in the published reports, but about 25 per cent. of railway stock is the property of railways in their corporate capacity, and consequently represents a phase of railway consolidation. It is a feature of the situation which has not been adequately recognized that the most profitable portion of railway equipment is the property of outside companies. In a paper on this subject read before the last convention of Railroad Commissioners the statement was made that \$30,000,000 per year were paid by the railways as mileage to the owners of private cars. Besides private cars there are depot companies, bridge companies, elevator property, ferries, terminals, incorporated fast-freight lines, and the like, whose accounts may or may not be included in the published reports of the carriers. Who can say whether the earnings of these outside agencies explain in any way the fall in dividends declared?

With regard to receiverships a study of the situation throws some doubt upon the assumption that the railway system is in danger of general bankruptcy, though it does, when studied in detail, suggest a feature of the railway situation that is somewhat peculiar. The law of receiverships was originally intended for the protection of the creditor, but it has been used during the past year as a means of carrying the management of large properties through a period of general commercial depression without fear of interference from creditors or from interested parties ambitious of control. Where this use of the law of receivership will eventually lead no one can say ; the fact is presented for the purpose of suggesting that the extent of railway mileage now under the protection of the courts does not prove that the railways have suffered more during the period of commercial depression through which the country is passing than other lines of industry ; but that, foreseeing the difficulties to be encountered, they have anchored themselves to the courts for safety. This statement, of course, is not true of all receiverships, but it is true of a sufficiently large number to demand recognition of him who desires to appreciate the railway situation of the present.

It was further stated that statistics show a falling off in net earnings per mile of line. There is some truth in this statement, but it should not be forgotten that the impression left by a comparative statement of this sort depends as much upon the earnings of the year with which the comparison begins as upon the earnings of the later years. The fact is that crops of 1891 were remarkably bountiful. The wheat crop of that year was 610,000,000 bushels and sold at an average of 83.9 cents per bushel. In 1892 the amount was 510,000,000 bushels and sold at an average of 62.4 cents per bushel, and in 1893 it was 395,000,000 bushels and sold at an average price of 52.1 cents per bushel. The value of these crops to their growers was in 1891, \$500,000,000 ; in 1892, \$325,000,000 ; in 1893, \$205,000,000. Other agricultural products, with a partial exception in the case of cotton, moved in the same direction. The meaning of this is clear. The depression in railway business for the years 1892 and 1893 is unduly emphasized when placed in comparison with the remarkable expansion of freight and earnings during the year 1891. One may assert with confidence that the railways are suffering with the rest of the community, and are not at liberty to enter any special plea for indulgence of any sort whatever ; nor is there anything in the situation to justify the assertion that the attempt of Congress to regulate the railway industry is the cause of the financial straits in which the carriers find themselves. It would be necessary in order to make good such a claim, to show that the Interstate Commerce law is the cause of the general commercial depression.

When now we turn to the other side of the question and ask respecting the railway situation from the workman's point of view, our task becomes an exceedingly difficult one for the reason that there is nothing in the situation peculiar to the transportation industry. The railways have not decreased the number of their employees during the past three years, but on the contrary have increased employment at a rate more rapid than the increase in mileage. The recent strike, which for a short time paralyzed the business of the country, arose in connection with a manufacturing concern, and came to involve the railways because the manufacturer in question furnished part of their equipment. The managers of one branch of organized labor thought to coerce the manufacturer by forcing the railways to boycott his cars. They seemed to believe that by harassing the public, public opinion could be brought to bear upon the railways in such a manner as to force them to consent to the boycott.

The form which the strike took upon itself led to violence and disorder, whether on the part of workmen or not, has nothing to do with the case. The fact is transportation was interrupted and a great railroad centre brought under the sway of mob rule. Blood was shed. The public suffered great inconvenience and incalculable loss. Legally the workmen were wrong, and the masters right ; morally the matter is not quite so clear. For myself, I believe in arbitration, although "coercive arbitration" appears to me

to be illogical and absurd. I believe in tenure of employment; in participation by workmen in the control of industry; in the moral right of men to live in time of depression from the funds they have helped create in times of prosperity. I believe industrial liberty impossible without industrial property and that the wages system must ultimately give place to a system of federated industries. All this is the plain teaching of industrial history. It is what I find to be, by a process of liberal interpretation, the enduring creed of the labor movement, and I have ventured to state this creed in order that what follows may not be regarded as harsh upon the worker, whose permanent interest, I think. I am able as a student of history to understand.

The significant feature of the recent strike is that the majority of workmen who quit employment had no original grievance. The aim of the strike was to make a display of power, and bring home to the minds of the public the fact that a common labor interest not only exists but is sufficiently crystallized to be made the basis of a common movement and to become a menace to the peace of society. Strategically, the point of attack was well chosen, although it did not require the genius of a Napoleon to make the selection. Traffic was interrupted and business brought to a standstill, awaiting the settlement of the difficulty of a handful of men and their employer. We have fairly well accustomed ourselves to occasional "tie-ups" as an incident to the process of adjusting the labor contracts between laborers employed on railways and the corporations; but the recent difficulty shows that we are exposed to this danger whether the parties who fail to agree have anything to do with the railways or not. This is a new situation. It shows that labor leaders are striving for power rather than for an adjustment of difficulties, and that their attitude of mind is that of men who are willing to precipitate civil war. It is the universal use made by American people of railways which enables men who are willing to interrupt traffic to exert an influence entirely out of all proportion to the interests which they represent, or to the ability with which they are endowed.

The public has asserted that the transportation business is so important that the corporations owning the railways shall not manage them in an arbitrary manner; and the public must also say to the leaders of organized labor that their purpose of involving the

entire country in disputes respecting wages or conditions of labor cannot be allowed. If the corporations are obliged to recognize in the management of their property that the industry of transportation is a public industry, the leaders of labor organizations must be forced to recognize the same fact. This is the new phase of the problem which the recent difficulties have brought to light.

The most natural conclusion from the above statement of the case would be that the government should own the railways, and it is possible that some who have heretofore doubted the necessity of government ownership are now inclined toward such a policy. That such a conclusion is sound, however, is by no means clear. The labor problem in connection with the railways is not different in character from the general labor problem. One should not overlook the fact that the question of the ownership of railways by government is primarily a question of political organization and not an industrial question; and the recent riots afford no reason for modifying one's views on this point. The arguments for the control of railways by commissions and against ownership by government are the same now as before the strike, and are as strong now as before the strike. In this regard the situation is not changed.

The principle upon which reliance should be placed for the solution of the railway problem, whether the evils of unreasonable and discriminating rates, or the evils of interrupted traffic on account of strikes, force it upon our attention, is the same. The tendency toward consolidation on the part of railways, and the tendency toward organization on the part of labor, should both be recognized as permanent tendencies of our times, and some provision made for them in law. This means, simply stated, the legalization of pools and trusts on the one hand, and the legalization of trades unions on the other, and the determination by law of the conditions under which they may perform their appropriate functions.

It is not the fact of power which is dangerous to the peace of a community, but the exercise of power under the conditions of irresponsibility. How to make trade unions responsible and hold them to legal methods of action, is the question of the hour; and, looking at the present situation in the light of the recent strike, it seems that this must be quickly done in the case of railway employees or the country may expect yet greater disasters.

SOME LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

From the Editor of the "Atlanta Constitution."

It gives me great pleasure to write you "upon the significance of the South's and West's demand for silver, for State banks, for the income tax, etc."

First, as to the demand for silver—meaning by that the use of silver as a standard money metal, as pledged by the national Democratic platform. This is not a Southern demand. It is, or at least it was when the Democratic platform was made, a national demand. The party made of it one of its most essential campaign arguments, and not a Democratic speaker, from Maine to California, construed that plank as it was construed in inducing the marvelous developments which led to the establishment of the single gold standard under the direction of the President—a thing against which the Democratic party has been protesting for twenty years, and which is directly opposed to its traditional record.

During the presidential campaign of 1892, the silver plank of the party's platform was given only one construction, and it was used with tremendous effect in bringing back to the party many who had wavered in the faith, and who were dangerously near the camp of the Populists. Argument after argument was sent out by the national campaign committee from its headquarters in New York, demonstrating the fact that this pledge of the platform would meet the demand of the people, and that it stood as an emphatic barrier against any further discrimination against silver in the event of Democratic success. Understand, this was not a "Southern" or a "Western" demand. It was the demand of the party's platform, and there was no North, South, East or West about it.

I am frank to say that there is now a Southern and Western demand for the redemption of every pledge of the platform, and deeply regret to say that the coalition between the Republicans and the Eastern Democrats proved powerful enough to overthrow this pledge of the party, and to strike at one blow a greater injury to silver than has been accomplished in twenty years of Republican warfare against silver.

As to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues, the situation is very much the same as with silver. It was the solemn pledge of the party, and the South wants it redeemed simply because it believes such repeal to be an honest political obligation. Of course, we believe that such repeal would be of great benefit to the South. There was little or no objection to the insertion of that plank in the party's platform. It was used with decidedly good effect as a promise of relief, and like the silver plank it also has been the victim of Republican combination with the minority of Democrats, who for some reason or other are prepared to entirely disregard the platform pledges on which they were elected.

As to the income tax, it is an exigency that it would not have been necessary to resort to had the financial pledges of the party been redeemed and not repudiated. It is being opposed on the ground that the party, not being committed to the passage of such a measure, should not adopt it. Those who are making the most of this argument are the very ones who were most conspicuous in their demands that the Democratic administration pay no attention to such obligations as are contained in the party's platform—particularly those which conflict with the ef-

fort to put the finances of the country on the basis of the single gold standard. In other words, the money power is now militant. It is on the war path, so to speak. If the Democratic platform conflicts with its purpose or its policy, then it is nothing more than an embodiment of "glittering generalities," and should not be heeded. If on the other hand the Democratic platform can be used against other measures conflicting with the demands of the money power, then the platform should be viewed by all Democratic Congressmen with sacred regard, and they should vote for no measure to which it is not specifically committed.

It is a laudable task the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has undertaken, "to help the sections better understand each other." In this section we thought that our mutual understanding was perfect when with one accord we were promised relief from the threatened encroachment of the gold standard, and by common consent of North, East, West and South were pledged the use of both silver and gold as standard money metals and likewise the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. The South is simply asking now that the Democratic administration be as honest by it as it has proven loyal for these many years to the Democratic party.

CLARK HOWELL.

From Professor Warner of Palo Alto.

In my judgment, the cohesive power of Populism lies in an abiding faith in the rotteness of the two old parties. This does not imply a belief that the prominent candidates are personally corrupt, or that the rank and file of the old parties are not honest, but only that the machine, the power behind the primaries, is corrupt. In the county from which I write there appears to be but one machine which manages, one might almost say finances, the nominations for both parties. The same is periodically true in San Francisco. Taking advantage of this condition of things, the railroads and other moneyed interests have had their way. The railroads have controlled with especial ease and completeness the State Railway Commission. My own impression is that in winning by underhand means they have been more smart than wise.

2. After watching the results of a great many Eastern loans in the West, I have formulated this tentative conclusion: In an era of falling interest, the actual rate at a given time is always somewhat higher than the just rate—higher, that is, than a rate equal to the productive power of capital in the hands of the average man. This is true because the declining productivity of capital must be repeatedly demonstrated by experiment—that is, by loss on the part of the borrower—before the rate of interest will decline. This implies an over-sanguine temperament on the part of the borrower, which is usually present. Add to this an appreciating currency, and you have very hard conditions for the debtor sections of the country.

3. On "the coast," in part because of the mild climate, we have a distinct genus of the tramp, the "blanket man." He marches about with his blanket and other necessities, really seeking work. The army of drifting laborers is unusually large. They have no family ties, or have slipped away from those they had. Their numbers are greatly increased by dead-beats proper, who are encouraged to come to San Francisco in the winter by a

fabulous amount of unwise giving. Homeless men came to the State by the carload last fall, and it was only natural that they should go back by the train-load with the opening of spring.

4. Coxeyism as a whole is one symptom of certain dangers arising from the excessive mobility of modern labor. Improved transportation and the absence of all political barriers to migration has increased enormously, and often unfortunately, the drifting element in our population. Among some classes this facility of movement has practically dissolved the family, and it has become easier to wander than to work. Mobility of labor is a good thing, but it is having some unfortunate results.

5. What the East most needs to know about the West is that Westerners are simply Easterners who have had some special experiences.

AMOS G. WARNER.

Leland Stanford University.

From the President of Colorado College.

The economic and political problem as it exists to-day in Colorado is not easy of analysis. It is, however, clearly connected with the history of the commonwealth, and especially with the history of its material development.

The Populist movement began some five or six years ago to assume significant proportions in the Middle Western States, as a result of the growing unrest among the debtor and the industrial classes. This was largely the outcome of labor troubles and the feeling held by many that the rapidly increasing wealth of the nation was not reasonably and fairly divided. At that time Colorado had little active share in this feeling; the people of the State were full of hope, and the development of her wonderful natural resources gave such promise of great fulfillment of the hopes of the people that there was little apparent discontent in any quarter. New railroads were pushed into the State, over her mountains into the mining camps, and through sections that were transformed into wheat or fruit lands by irrigation. The products of the ranches found a ready market in the mining camps; wages were high and continuous. Under the stimulus of the Sherman purchase law, the price of silver rose to \$1.19 per ounce and it was generally expected that it would touch at least \$1.29. Consequently the mines were worked to their greatest capacity; even "waste dumps" were picked over and much low grade ore was smelted at a profit. At the same time new facilities for transportation were secured in all sections of the State. The new camp at Creede alone brought to the Denver & Rio Grande Road \$1,100,000 in freight in one year. It was the product of silver mining that paid the railroads, and these roads with the smelters were the large consumers of the coal that abounds in vast quantities in Colorado. The growing iron industries were largely dependent upon the prosperity brought through silver mining. While much of the income of these mines went to the East in payment of bonds and mortgages, enough remained to give prosperity and to enable the State to build educational and charitable institutions and to plan for their enlargement. Hope for a great future was everywhere felt; the cities grew rapidly and the large investments of Eastern and Western capital gave promise of large return. Then silver became demonetized. The Western mind, justly or unjustly, laid the blame of this at the doors of Wall street and Eastern capitalists. The Indian mints were closed by the English government; the Sherman purchasing clause was repealed. Colorado's bright dreams vanished and her financial future was seriously threatened.

Political events then helped to make Colorado share in the growing sectional feeling of the West. The Republican party held its national convention, to which Colorado sent delegates strongly pledged to Mr. Blaine. Not only was their candidate defeated, but the promises of the platform were vague and uncertain as to silver. The Democratic Convention in its nomination of Mr. Cleveland and its vague statements in regard to finance gave even less comfort. In the meantime the Populist party, which had nominally been founded in the interests of the people and which was supposed to espouse all their grievances, a party which was drawing to itself the discontent of the nation and giving every man with a wild theory and a real or fancied slight from the old parties an opportunity to express his discontent, placed in its platform a free silver plank.

The leaders of the party saw their opportunity and pushed the organization of the party in Colorado and declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the meantime the contagion of discontent among the wage earning class was spreading everywhere, and this class the Populist party always tries to draw to itself. The Democratic party put no ticket into the field, saying that a vote for Weaver was a vote for Cleveland. Thus the Populist party swept the State at the election of 1892 and the apparent strengthening of sectionalism was never so marked. It is not, however, fair to the great number of patriotic citizens of Colorado to overestimate this apparent sectional feeling. By the above mentioned circumstances, Colorado has fallen on her darkest days, but she is to redeem her fair name. Love of the nation, loyalty to its great interests which are common to all the States, the supremacy and the sanctity of the law are too dear to her true citizens—and they are many in number—to make it possible for her to fail in her determination to stand the peer of her older sisters in loyalty to the best interests of a common country.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, JR.

Colorado Springs.

From the Rt. Hon. James Bryce.

What you say of the Constitutional Convention interests me extremely, because the present seems to be a very critical time in the United States, and much may depend on the wisdom and largeness of view with which the opportunities of amending constitutional arrangement to meet the new evils that have sprung up since 1846 are used. Efforts, I presume, will be made to secure a better legislature than New York State seems of late years to have had. I shall be grateful if you will let me know what form these efforts will take, and no doubt you will have many schemes for reforming the government of your cities, especially the larger ones. America has had too much experience of the failure of one contrivance after another to secure a good municipal administration for any one to be confident as to the results of a new experiment. Still, I suppose your reformers are pretty well agreed that it is in the direction of creating strong governments and fixing unmistakable responsibility on a small number of officials, or even on one, that the best prospect of improvement lies. So much progress has been made by the enactment of the Australian ballot laws that, true as it is that the great need of all democratic communities is the constant and active participation of good citizens in public life, still one must not despise improvements in machinery, and those especially which give the good citizens an easier access to public works, and all citizens better means of judging who is to blame for what is done wrong.

JAMES BRYCE.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE RATIONALE OF THE BOYCOTT.

IN reviewing for the *Annals of the American Academy* recent decisions of our federal courts relative to railroad strikes and "peaceable boycotting," Mr. Chester A. Reed takes the ground that employees may be forced to extreme measures by the workings of the competitive system in which they are placed.

"A person approaching the consideration of the relations of labor and capital, or any important social question, is not assisted by blinding himself in the slightest degree to the actual condition of the industrial world. While it is pleasant to note the instances which often occur of good will and unselfishness in business affairs, it is perfectly clear that this is not the normal state of things. Among the multitudes who work for a subsistence, the pressure of competing numbers tends always to crowd out those who cannot reach a high standard of efficiency in each particular occupation. This high standard of efficiency is not, however, the same thing as a high standard of morality. There is nothing in business success of any kind which makes necessary the practice of unselfishness or benevolence or any altruistic quality. Competition, which probably effects a greater aggregate of good than of evil, seems to have this drawback, that it prescribes self-seeking as necessary to life. The industrial world is in a state of unsympathetic antagonism, where a man's interests are opposed to those of others in the same occupation, because what they gain he frequently loses. We should look for no ideal motives in the laboring class when we see them nowhere else."

LABOR MUST BE UNITED.

Of the motive for union among employees, Mr. Reed says: "This necessary unity of interest among the members of the working class is an important element in the consideration of labor questions. The cause of each is the cause of all. Their purpose is, other things being equal, to obtain the highest possible wages for what they do. The purpose of their employers is, other things being equal, to obtain the work for the least amount of money. The employers, on their side, have a comprehensive view of the whole labor field. While each employer is frequently competing to the death against others in the same line of business, this competition does not necessarily involve any conflict between them as to the wages paid their employees. It is not infrequent for employers in the same business to agree on rates of wages. Such a course is evidently legal, but it operates as a combination against the men. And such a combination—but a few persons being in it—can usually be made without great difficulty. A dozen employers of labor meet at lunch in some metropolitan hotel, and in a single afternoon make

arrangements which control millions of dollars and affect the wages of thousands of employees. On the other hand the men labor under inherent disadvantages. They have not usually as good a mental training for the management of such large affairs. They have not the same knowledge of the state of the business, of the profits enjoyed by their employers. They are in danger of being misled by the headstrong or the selfish; and the countless differences of disposition, temper and nationality are so many disintegrating forces. It must require a fair degree of prudence, self-restraint and wisdom, in the members of a labor organization, to make it successful, and the fact that many fall to pieces is a proof of this. It is for the courts to say whether they will favor these useful organizations by a liberal course of construction, or discourage them by its opposite."

THE A. R. U.

THE editor of the *Railway Conductor*, commenting upon the American Railway Union, fails to discover in this new organization any idea different from that upon which the old organizations of railway employees are based, except "an effort to establish an organization by ruining others, in the hope of building from and upon the ruins." He discusses the main principles and purposes of the union, and then sums up as follows his comments: "We repeat that the A. R. U. offers nothing in the line of policy, principles or propositions that is new. There is not a feature of the old organizations which is assailed by the advocates of this association as causes or sources of weakness that cannot easily be remedied by amending the laws of the old organizations if the membership generally believe that such amendments should be made. We maintain that the old organizations are governed entirely by the will of a proper majority and that will is expressed in their laws. Without laws carefully framed, properly and fairly construed and faithfully administered, there can be no organization except in an empty name. If the old organizations do not meet the requirements of the times, it is much easier and much better for all concerned to convince the necessary majority of that fact and secure the enactment of such laws as will bring about those conditions which should obtain, than to destroy the old organizations by creating discord and discontent and arraying the men themselves against each other with the hope of building a new organization on the ruins of the old. The policy advocated by the new organization has been tried before, the same arguments and accusations have been used and made and the best efforts of a majority, at least, of the same men have before been put forth in an earnest effort to destroy some or all of the old or-

ganizations. The degree of success which crowned their efforts is a matter of history, and 'history repeats itself.'

THE LABOR WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Contemporary Review* Mr. W. T. Stead publishes some "Incidents in the Labor War in the United States," culled from Chicago papers of the preceding month. We quote the opening and closing paragraphs: "What Sheffield was in the palmy days of Broadhead and Crookes, before the Royal Commission was appointed which revealed the secrets of a unionism resting upon the foundation of assassination—preached as a virtue and practiced as a necessity—so Pittsburg is to-day, and when we say Pittsburg we say Chicago, Denver, or any other great industrial centre. Hence, when an Englishman returns from the United States to the worst strike region in the United Kingdom he is conscious of an immediate and unmistakable change for the better. The difficulties in England are bad enough, but they are as moonlight is to sunlight, as water is to wine, compared with the industrial feuds which rage in America.

"I can best illustrate this by briefly stringing together a few of the incidents of the labor war which has been raging for the last month or two in the coke and mining industries of America. As my object is to describe the temper of the disputants rather than to discuss the merits of the dispute, I will not confuse the issue by details as to the points of difference between the parties."

THE ABSENCE OF TRUST.

After copious quotations from the diary of the industrial feud, in which Gatling guns and Winchester rifles, clubs and revolvers play a most conspicuous part, Mr. Stead concludes as follows: "So far as can be seen from the American papers, the Christian Church made no effort to compose this fatal strife. No one who read the record of the strikes would imagine that these incidents occurred in a Christian country, or even in a country where Christian missionaries had ever penetrated, for, from first to last, no pressure appears to have been brought upon the disputants by the ministers of the Cross. This is perhaps due to the recoil from the old doctrine of the union of Church and State, but if so, the recoil has practically paralyzed the Church, while the State, bereft of its conscience, is practically heathen.

"When moral authority is not, resort to Gatlings and dynamite seems to many the only alternative. The great mischief in America is the absence of trust, the rooted disbelief in the honesty and good faith of anybody. Rightly or wrongly American workmen seem to be convinced—I have heard picked leaders of American labor assert it again and again—that no award, no agreement is ever respected by their employers a day longer than it suits their interest to keep it. Bad faith on the part of the employers is balanced by murder and outrage on the part of the employed, while the Church, which should be the

conscience of the community, is seared as with a hot iron by a conventional indifferentism to the affairs of this world.

"The Pope in his famous Encyclical on Labor, laid down doctrines which all Christian Churches everywhere would do well to lay to heart. But nowhere is there greater need of the preaching and the teaching of that sound doctrine than in the United States to-day. Catholic or Protestant it matters little which so long as there is a Church which will assert the eternal law of righteousness and justice and brotherhood in all the affairs of men. Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven, does not seem to offer a sufficient inducement to Christian men to compose these industrial feuds."

CO-OPERATIVE WORKING-CLASS SETTLEMENTS.

In Alsace and Italy.

TWO interesting developments of the co-operative movement are described in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Chas. Hancock. In Mulhouse, a city of 70,000 inhabitants in North Alsace, the Industrial Society, which is a sort of Civic Church—the patron or organizer of every institution in the town—started in 1856 a company for housing the workers. This provides "that, beginning with a payment of \$60 down for a house valued at \$600, and of \$60 per annum payable in monthly installments, interest being calculated at 5 per cent. on both sides of the account, the whole sum due, with interest, becomes liquidated at the end of thirteen years, and the purchase deed is then handed over."

There are now two settlements. In the old settlement were built an establishment comprising baths and washhouses, the prices charged being most moderate; also a bakery and restaurant, the tenant of the premises being under express agreement to supply bread at a price per loaf less than its ordinary cost in the town. The restaurant further supplies soup, a plate of beef, roast meat, vegetables, potatoes, and wine at moderate sums, which vary in accordance with a tariff fixed from time to time. There are in the new settlement upward of eight hundred and twenty houses, occupying an area of about fifty acres. The *maisonettes* are described as models of cleanliness and tidiness. "The shareholders are not allowed to receive a dividend on their shares higher than 4 per cent.; and whenever the winding up of the company takes place, all assets remaining after payment of liabilities and reimbursement of shares at *par*, will, under the society's statute, be devoted to works of public utility. The capital is not large (\$71,000), but it is amply sufficient to meet all requirements. In addition to the share capital, there is a reserve fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the capital, also a further equalization fund, available to secure regular payments to the workmen shareholders."

In Milan the "workmen's quarters" supply houses, which become the tenant's property by payment of about the same rent as would get him only an insanitary lodging elsewhere. "The principle of the plan

adopted by the society is shortly this: The houses, so soon as they are finished, are given possession of to a shareholder, who becomes the actual tenant, *i.e.*, within such a period as he chooses, the cost being defrayed by annual installments. The period covered may be from one to twenty-five years, and according to the number of years it is spread over, he will pay a higher or lower installment, as the case may be. In these installments are included the cost of the ground on which it is built, the cost of the actual building, and the interest on these two sums, calculated at 4½ per cent., also the rates payable thereon. . . . The society has no speculative idea in view. . . . The workmen shareholders are paid their dividend at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent., but any other profit is devoted to paying off original debts and constituting a 'reserve' to help those who through no fault of their own are out of work and unable to keep up the regular payment of their rent or installment."

THE FUTURE PROBLEM OF CHARITY AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

FOUR main agencies are proposed by Mr. John Graham Brooks in the current number of the *Annals of the American Academy*, as proper channels of charitable effort in this country. They are:

"1. *Employment bureaus* distributed over county and city districts with investigation so organized that it can do its work before it is too late to manage the applicants.

"2. *Adequate graded work tests* that shall convince the public that the applicant has been taken fairly at his word and offered what he claims to be seeking,—work. Such work tests separate the beat in every variety from those for whom something may be done, because of the will to do something.

"3. *Trade schools* (agriculture included) to which those can be sent who have accepted the tests and proved their *willingness*, but lack of skill and capacity.

"4. *Places of discipline and training* (farm colonies and workshops), to which those who are able, but deliberately refuse to work, can be sent as to a prison, where they shall be kept until they prove their willingness and ability to earn an honest livelihood.

"If slowly and cautiously we were to work our way toward an organization of these four measures, that should become part of a common discipline, it seems to me fair to hope that we should begin to act upon public opinion so as to secure its co-operation. The public does not now believe that the luckless and unfortunate is given a fair chance to work and therefore it supports him as a beggar. When the public knows that fair tests have been refused it will be prompt to refuse its doles. I believe further that the effect of these measures will tend toward such lessening of the evil at its sources as to leave us eventually, not without a problem, but one with which our devotion and intelligence may cope with fair promise of success."

THE PADRONE QUESTION.

THE merciless exactions of the Italian padrones in our large cities, and some of the efforts now being made in Boston to suppress them, are described by Dr. Edward Everett Hale in *Lend a Hand* for June.

"The word 'boss' is none too honorable in its broader sense, but the boss of a working party who are taking up the streets may be a Christian gentleman of the type of Sidney. These Italian bosses have none of his duties. They are not the foremen who preside over the workmen or give them their directions; they are simply an avowed class of middlemen, whose intention it is to make as much money, on the one hand from the contractors for labor, and on the other hand from the laborers, as they can squeeze out of either party."

A THREEFOLD EXTORTION.

"They do this in this way. They say to the laboring man, 'You must give me a bonus for finding work for you.' This bonus ranges from two to six dollars. They say, in the second place, 'When I have found work for you, you must live in certain tenements which I shall provide for you.' These tenements are of the lowest grade, while the rent is such as belongs to much more comfortable apartments. They say, in just the same way, 'You must buy your food at my shops;' the food also is of the lowest grade, and the price is much more than it is worth. The laborer is thus bound to the boss by all the ties by which, in the lowest regions of the South now, the poorest negro is bound to the person from whom he hires his land.

"After this miserable arrangement has been made, the boss, at his convenience, agrees with some contractor that he will furnish ten, twenty or forty workmen, and he does so. Very probably the contractor pays him \$1.75 a day for the workmen, of which he pays to the workmen \$1.50. The workman cannot help himself, and has to take what he can get. More likely, at the end of ten or twenty days, the workman is turned off by the boss, who by this time wants to hire other laborers who will pay him a new bonus or entrance fee. The laborer has no remedy as against him.

ITALIAN "BANKING."

"The so-called boss, having thus got the laborer pretty much in his power, establishes a bank, as he calls it. This is a place where he takes the money which these poor Italians wish to remit to Italy, and provides for them bills of exchange. Nobody knows how much he makes them pay for the exchange; and that is comparatively unimportant when one considers the other result, which is that three of these bankers have, this winter, abandoned the business of banking, and retired to parts unknown, with \$90,000 which belonged to these poor people. Thus far legal remedies have been vain; so useless, indeed, that it is said that one of these persons, having apparently

spent his share of this plunder, has come back to Boston and is about to attempt a similar enterprise again.

It is almost inconceivable that such a tissue of fraud should have been woven under our own eyes here, among people who have, at least, the rights of dogs or monkeys if they have not the rights of men.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

A committee has now been appointed, consisting of persons who have personal knowledge of these affairs, who are to report a plan for some kind of protectorate. This committee will try to influence some respectable banking firm in Boston to send an Italian clerk to the North End, to arrange for the matter of exchange. The Postmaster will undoubtedly place in the money-order department of the post office a competent clerk who can speak Italian. We will say in passing that, if the money-order office could be open in the evening from seven to nine o'clock, it would be a great advantage to a large class of laboring men, Italians included, who cannot easily attend to the business of remitting money to Europe in the day time. The Industrial Aid Society may be relied upon to provide some agency by which the laboring man shall be brought face to face with the person who is eventually to pay him. These seem to be the practical methods to be adopted for sending the hundred padrones into honest business, and classing the whole 15,000 of the Italian emigration among the "good Italians."

THE VALUE OF LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES.

THE June number of *Lend a Hand* contains an article by Amos Parker Wilder on the relations of the citizen to the law and order movements instituted in several of our large cities.

All concede the need and effectiveness of occasional citizen movements. The work of a law and order league is such a movement. Its chief value is to arouse a body of public sentiment favoring the enforcement of the law diligently, and not traditionally. It encourages those officers who only need a sense of backing to do their duty. It points out the objects of legitimate and imperative attack. It threatens failure to do one's duty. . . .

I believe that in the law and order movement is the solution, not only of the question of how to deal with pool rooms, dive keepers, procuresses, and violators of the excise laws, but of the larger problem of how to get the best citizens, the men of education, of character and of property, in charge of American cities.

Especially in Massachusetts, where Col. L. E. Dudley has directed the formation of 110 branch leagues, have the criminal classes been whipped into respect for enactments. In Philadelphia and other places tangible results have been secured since 1873, when the movement started in Chicago, where it was found that 30,000 boys were patronizing the saloons. Ex-Senator Evarts and Senator Colquitt, Phillips Brooks, Lyman Abbott and other leaders in many

lines of activity have taken an active part in the work, and no citizen need be ashamed to identify himself with such a citizen effort. These leagues are not "reforming" bodies, nor do they look primarily to the enactment of new laws. "We demand the enforcement of laws," is their only platform, and surely to this no one can take reasonable exception."

AN AUSTRALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for July Miss C. H. Spence, of Adelaide, South Australia, describes her impressions of the United States, a country which she has just been visiting, and her observations are interesting and suggestive. She thinks that Australia is more nearly akin to America than what England can be. This does not prevent her from marveling at the extraordinary delusions which the Americans indulge in concerning Great Britain and her colonies. She mildly remarks that it is difficult to make the Americans understand how gentle is the bond between the mother country and her self-governing colonies. Socially, the United States are more democratic than the Australian Colonies, but politically Australia is more democratic than America. Money is much more powerful in America than Australia. It is a common belief in America that England and the colonies are under a monarchical and aristocratic rule; but in England the power of the Queen and peers is steadily diminishing, while in America the President and Senate dominate the House of Representatives. The Republic is also the most lawyer-ridden country in the world. Fifty-eight out of eighty-five senators are lawyers, and 229 out of 356 members of the House of Representatives belong to the same profession. Miss Spence says that she cannot but look upon this ponderance other than obstructive to all reform. The lawyers are hide bound, whereas America needs radical reforms. The lawyers are the most serviceable tools of the corporations, rings and trusts, and when any good idea is to be carried out they stifle it under the cry that it is unconstitutional. By a curious paradox the laws of the country where there are most lawyers are worst carried out. The conservatism of the average American is the greatest obstacle to progress, and what with their written constitution and with their lawyer-ridden legislature, she evidently feels that Australia has little to envy in America.

On the other hand, she is delighted with the versatility of the American people, which is their most striking characteristic, and with the social culture which fosters it. She is chiefly interested in the American women. She thinks that American manners are franker than English, and the women have a fine intelligence and greater clearness of perception.

Miss Spence is much impressed with the beautiful family relations which she has seen in forty American homes which she visited. She notices that the children are few, but those that are allowed to come into the world are charming. She does not think

that American girls are as adventurous in the matter of travel and outdoor exercise as their English cousins, but they have more free intercourse with men. American girls are as much ashamed of doing nothing to earn their living as young men ought to be. More Australian girls stay at home to look after the household work, whereas in America the withdrawal of the best elements of American womanhood from domestic work is a serious matter. American men have not grasped the principles of co-operative distribution and consumption as Englishmen and Scotchmen have done. They are leaving it to the women.

HOW TO NATIONALIZE THE RAILWAYS.

MR. JAMES HOLE'S "Argument for State Purchase" of Railways is sympathetically epitomized in the *Westminster Review* by Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot. He would replace the existing individualistic system by the institution of Trusts analogous to the English Dock and Harbor Trusts.

I. THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

He does not think, however, that State ownership would be practicable in the United States. For the United Kingdom, in place of its present mixed system of individualism and State control, Mr. Hole offers two alternative schemes: "One is that proposed by Mr. A. J. Williams, M.P., of dividing the English railways into five non-competing systems based on districts, each district having as its general manager one of the central board of management. A commencement might be made by putting the whole of the Irish railways into one group, and the Scotch into another. The ordinary railway board would become needless and a thousand railway directors be spared. The real railway board—that which actually governs—consists of the managers who meet in the clearing-house, and who settle rates and conditions of traffic. Each system would become a trust—like the Mersey Trust—conducted with no reference to private gain, but in the general interest alone.

II. STATE CONTROL.

"The other alternative is State purchase on the Prussian system. . . . In 1892 the paid-up capital of the railways was stated at £897,472,000. If the shareholders received a Government Railway Stock securing them as much as they now receive, there is no doubt the large majority would prefer it. To prevent speculation, the basis should be that of earnings. . . . The management, says Mr. Hole, should be in an independent government department, comprised not of officials, but of railway men, and presided over by a railway man."

To the objection that State control is inefficient and extravagant, Mr. Bellot answers that the Prussian railways taken over by the State "are managed as efficiently as any other, and pay higher dividends than any other large system in the world." At present British "railways are managed by the rich for the rich."

INTRA-COASTAL CANALS.

PROFESSOR LEWIS M. HAUPT, Consulting Engineer of the Trades League of Philadelphia, presents in the *New Science Review*, an article which emphasizes the position taken by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June as regards the importance of constructing interior canals along the Atlantic Coast. He says: "Probably nowhere in the world do there exist so great physical possibilities or so imperative commercial necessities for a deep-water canal as along the Atlantic sea-board of the United States. This coast-line, from Cape Cod to Florida Reefs, is a succession of sand-bars, dunes and islands, inclosing large bays, sounds and navigable streams, and having comparatively few inlets where deep-draught vessels may safely penetrate this *enciente* of sand, and find a safe refuge from storms. The great risks to maritime property are shown by the reports of the Life-Saving Service, which state that for the year ending June 30, 1893, the value of the vessels risked between Capes Cod and Hatteras was \$2,825,765, while their cargoes aggregated \$962,375, making a total of \$3,788,140. The number of disasters during the year was 214, and the value of the property destroyed was \$1,146,395, while that saved was valued at \$2,641,745—so that 29 per cent. of the property risked was lost. The greatest number of disasters (66) occurred that year in the Second District, which embraces the coast of Massachusetts, and the next largest number was on the coast of New Jersey, where there were 47 wrecks.

"From New York Bay to the Delaware Capes, 170 miles, there are no harbors of refuge, and even the Delaware Breakwater is no longer available for deep-draught vessels, while to the coasters it has proven very disastrous, for within a period of eighteen months no less than fifty vessels have been wrecked within its shelter.

SAVING IN DISTANCES.

"This is but one of many good reasons for the immediate opening of a capacious interior water-way along this coast. A more convincing and practical one, however, is the economy which would be effected by the great reduction in distance between our populous centres of industry. Thus the Cape Cod Canal, which is projected to connect the waters of Buzzard's Bay with Cape Cod Bay, at Sandwich, and is about 9 miles long, will reduce the distance between Boston and New York from 398 to 250 miles, a saving of 140 miles, or 35 per cent. The canal across New Jersey, from the Raritan Bay to the Delaware River, 34 miles long, would reduce the distance from 273 to about 90 miles, effecting an economy of 183 miles, or over 67 per cent.; while the enlargement of the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with a 10-feet draught and a length of 14 miles, would reduce the distance by water between Philadelphia and Baltimore from 430 to 112 miles, a saving of 318 miles, or 74 per cent.

"Thus it will appear that by the reconstruction or enlargement of 57 miles of canals, the present outside distances between these populous centres

could be reduced from 1,101 to 452 miles, a saving of 60 per cent. This in itself would be an ample justification for the expenditure of a very large amount of capital to secure the result, but the physical conditions of the country which would be traversed by these canals is such that the actual cost of construction would be comparatively small. The estimated cost of the New Jersey link is \$12,500,000, while the Delaware enlargement could be completed to tide level for \$5,000,000, with the improved machinery now available.

"As the tonnage now afloat on the waters from Long Island Sound to Chesapeake Bay amounts to over 70,000,000, of which a large percentage would be greatly benefited by the creation of these connecting links, there would seem to be no question as to their financial success; and the dense population tributary to this highway of commerce is a sufficient guarantee to the statistician of an ample revenue from the existing and rapidly increasing traffic of this canal."

HINTS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN begins in the *New Review* a series of papers describing British municipalities at work. Birmingham, he says, was the first to initiate in a broad and comprehensive spirit the new *régime* of municipal socialism. He tells anew the old story as to how Mr. Chamberlain bought up the gas and water works and carried out his great improvement scheme. These things need not be referred to again here, but there are two or three items that are worth while noting, for the guidance of other municipalities. For instance, Mr. Dolman says, "Stokers and other employees of gas companies need to frequently quench their thirst. At one time they did this, in the intervals between the twenty minutes' shifts in which they work, at the public house, which is almost invariably to be found close to the gates of a large gas works. Some time ago, the committee, after some inquiry into the best kind of beverages for the purpose, decided to provide at their various works an unlimited supply of oatmeal water for the free use of the men, and this has been so well appreciated that the formerly crowded public houses have lost the greater part of their custom."

Mr. Dolman sheds a passing tear over the fact that Birmingham, instead of taking the electric light into its own hands, has handed over its rights for thirty years to a limited liability company.

THE CITY AS A BUILDER OF DWELLINGS.

Here is a hint for the utilization of vacant ground while its full value is maturing: "The council resolved on the erection of twenty-two cottages in the place of a street of insanitary "back to back" houses which had come into its possession under the Improvement scheme. These cottages contain five rooms, and all possible provision for the health of their occupants; they were neatly and attractively built at a cost of \$20,000, and were all very speedily let to families of the class for whom they were

designed, at a rental of \$1.50 per week. Seeing that they are quite near the centre of Birmingham, and that they have been liberally provided with open space, it was a matter of some surprise how these cottages could be let by the corporation at these rents without serious loss on the ground value. It is estimated that after making the necessary deductions in the shape of rates and taxes, the rents yield a net income sufficient, when interest and sinking fund are provided for, to pay an average ground rent of 25 cents per square yard per annum for seventy-five years. The market value of the land is believed to be a little more than this, but, on the other hand, something has been gained by making immediate use of it, instead of it being left vacant for several years, while its full value was maturing."

CITY SWIMMING BATHS.

Another hint which may be useful is the attempt which is being made to teach all children in Birmingham to swim. There are five municipal swimming baths erected at an expense of \$350,000 and managed at an annual outlay of \$35,000, of which \$25,000 comes back in the shape of fees. Nearly all the school children of the city have the use of the baths at the charge of a penny or halfpenny each. Last year the number of bathers numbered 340,000, a figure which hardly bears out Mr. Dolman's boast as to the universality of the swimming lesson. There are at least 100 days in the year when swimming is popular, and this only gives 3,000 bathers a day. Birmingham has fourteen parks, with an area of 360 acres, or about an acre to every 1,300 of the population. This may be taken as the Birmingham standard of open space per 1,000 inhabitants, and will be interesting to compare with that of other towns. Birmingham makes a profit of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year from its monopoly of the markets. Mr. Dolman concludes his paper by stating that when he was last in Birmingham a retired tradesman had just presented to the corporation his business premises which he no longer required.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRAMCAR IN LONDON.

MR. FRED. T. JANE'S graphic account in the *English Illustrated*, of what London street traffic may yet come to, is full of interesting facts about the London vehicle past and present.

Mr. Jane dips into the future and prophesies: "Any radical change when it comes will probably entail the doing away with altogether of the bus as we know it. Already the pavements in the city cannot properly hold the pedestrians, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that by-and-by vehicular traffic will have to be relegated to underground and overhead. About the level of the first-floor windows footways could be erected, alongside which electric trams would run; lifts every here and there leading to higher stations, between which a service of air ships or dirigible balloons would fly. The day may also come when the

ever-moving pavement, which one will just step on to be moved along automatically at speeds up to ten miles an hour, will be something more than the dream of a German engineer. The configuration of our streets is against its practical use now, but there is no reason why it should not work in subterranean passages, ventilated and worked by tidal force."

LONDON A MODERN CITY.

THE "Life of the London Working Classes" forms the subject of an article by William Clarke, the English writer on social problems, in the July number of the *New England Magazine*. The wonderful growth of the city is described in a way calculated to put even the Chicagoan to the blush.

"NO MORE ANCIENT THAN CHICAGO."

"We must remember that the problem of great cities and their misery is, for our purposes, quite modern. It is true that great flourishing cities spread themselves around the Mediterranean in the later Roman Empire. How large they really were we do not know. Gibbon is inclined to put the population of Rome at 750,000; but a modern French scholar believes that it was not less than 5,000,000, or equal to the London of to-day. But it may any way be roughly said that, after the irruption of the barbarians into the Roman Empire there were no great cities in our sense of the word till the beginning of the present century. When the Continental Congress was sitting, New York, Philadelphia and Boston were but country towns. Even Paris, the first of cities at that time, had but 500,000 people at the Revolution; Berlin was a small, ugly place; and St. Petersburg as raw as any 'booming' town in Texas. London itself was but a pygmy compared with what it is now. In 'Barnaby Rudge,' which deals with the Gordon riots of 1780, Dickens represents Clerkenwell as a sort of pleasant village with a real well and country gardens. Now it is a foul, dreary, monotonous district in the very black heart of modern London. As late as 1848 the Chartists selected Kennington Common for their demonstration, as being away from London crowds. The Common has long since been transformed into a little park where, on bank holidays, you can scarcely see the grass for the swarming children; and all round is a huge network of streets and lanes. A still more striking instance of the invasion of bricks and mortar was pointed out to me by a fellow-journalist on the occasion of Cardinal Manning's death. The Cardinal was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, where he had himself officiated twenty-seven years before at the funeral of Cardinal Wiseman. On that occasion he had spoken of carrying Wiseman's remains away from 'this wild multitude of men' to a peaceful spot. To-day Kensal Green is a crowded district, and in the cemetery you hear on one side the shrieks of engines, and on the other the jingling of street-car bells all day long.

"Americans are apt to think of London as ancient; but take away about half a dozen individual build-

ings and a few streets here and there (*e. g.*, in Westminster or about Smithfield) and it is no more ancient than Chicago. It is not a city proper, but a huge wilderness of perhaps the most ugly houses in the world, nineteen out of twenty of which have been built since the century began. Hence the curious anachronisms in the names of London streets. You go to Clerkenwell Green and find, instead of a green, a hideous dirty paved square, where little knots of people gather on Sunday nights to denounce landlords, capitalists, the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other objectionable persons. The 'Angel,' at Islington, was a country tavern early in the century, now it is perhaps the busiest centre of street-car traffic in London. Bow Common reminds you so far as its name goes of geese and ducks waddling about over its expanse; you go there and you find big sprawling match factories and thousands of dirty little houses all alike in their hideous monotony. Moorfields contains no fields at all, but two huge railway termini and large warehouses for the storage of freight. Edgware Road, along which Goldsmith drove in a post chaise to the then rural village of Edgware, is now no road at all, but a noisy street of shops, the very quintessence of Cockneyism. Leicester Square, which was an uninclosed field in the time of George II, where duels were fought, is now filled with French restaurants, London's two biggest variety theatres and hospitals, and is along with the Strand one of the chief centres of European blackguardism. Only old people who have lived in London all their lives can realize the change. At the beginning of the century you had a comparatively small city with a few outlying suburbs to which prosperous tradesmen repaired, with country roads and little streams. The suburbs have become main streets, the country roads have been converted into prolonged rows of what William Morris calls 'blackguardly villas,' and the little streams have disappeared. You have, in short, modern London.

WHAT HAS MADE MODERN LONDON?

"I dwell upon the suddenness of this change in order to insist upon the absolute modernness of the city problem. It is said, 'Oh, the poor have always been, and will always be.' But the problem of a place like London is absolutely new, and the questions it suggests have arisen almost in our own time. You hear people discuss the question as to whether London is better than it was. It is a futile discussion. You can only compare things that are *in pari materia*; and the London of Pitt's time can no more be compared with the London of to-day than can the Paris of the National Convention with the Paris of 1893. You have an essentially new phenomenon. To what causes is it due? Briefly, to these: The decline of agricultural England and the invasion of London by swarming masses of country people; the expansion of British trade and particularly of British shipping, which has given to London its largest single industry or group of industries; the very bad tendency, as I think, toward extreme centralization, which, it is to

be hoped, Home Rule will check, so that Dublin and Edinburgh may be again intellectual and political centres instead of the dead-alive places they are ; the relative decline of Paris as a centre of fashion and wealth since the Franco-German War, London to some extent taking its place ; the growth of the railway system, and other subsidiary causes. There is also the great twofold modern passion for money making and for amusement, and there is the necessity for the literary and quasi-literary class to be in the great centre of journalism and making of books. When I say that there are some fifteen thousand people in London engaged in writing in some shape or form, it will be seen how immense is what may be called the intellectual, as apart from the industrial attraction of London. The result of this is that London now practically extends to Watford on the north, twenty miles away ; to Redhill, a similar distance in the south ; to Tilbury, nearly as far in the east, and to Maidenhead (in the summer when the river is crowded), more than twenty miles to the west. If the process goes on, we shall live to see London and Brighton connected by houses all the way and possibly continuous buildings from London to Birmingham. A glorious prospect for the speculative builder, for the landlords and for the pestilent persons who cover the whole country with their advertisements of pills and soap and mustard ! But what a future vision for the artist and for the children of England, who already, in many districts, never come in contact with nature, and who, in the England of the future, unless the present tendencies are checked, will know and care nothing about the charm of the green meadow bathed in the sunlight or the wild heath with its golden gorse and purple heather and solemn pines, or the desolate shore by the resounding sea."

BERLIN'S GREAT MILKMAN.

IN the July *Chautauquan*, Harriet Burwell gives an account of the dairy and milk supply business operated by Herr Bolle, who came to Berlin fourteen years ago with two cows and began the selling of pure milk ; he now employs one thousand men and sixty women, runs two hundred delivery wagons and distributes the milk from 1,500 cows owned by others.

Herr Bolle is chiefly remarkable, however, for his various schemes to better the condition of his employees and to encourage thrift among them. " Since the City Savings Bank of Berlin will not receive deposits of less than three marks, Herr Bolle allows his employees to pay to him such amounts as they can spare from their earnings each week, even though it be but a few pfennigs. The whole amount is then deposited with the City Savings Bank, which pays 3½ per cent. interest. Still further to encourage the depositors, they are paid interest at the rate of 5 per cent., the 1½ per cent. being a gift from the firm.

LOOKING AFTER EMPLOYEES' FAMILIES.

" In case of a death the firm bears the funeral expenses and erects a suitable tombstone, and if a widow

is left needy it pays her a certain amount from the Sick Fund, as long as she remains single.

" An inducement for the employees to continue in Herr Bolle's employ is the promise of 500 marks at the end of the first ten years of service. This sum with an additional 100 marks for every succeeding year of service is paid to the heir or heirs of the employee at his death. That the exact condition of the families of the employed may be known by the firm, a deaconess is attached to the establishment, whose work is to visit the homes and look after the sick. Another of these good sisters has charge of the kindergarten, where the youngest children of the employed are in training. During the summer, those of the children who are delicate or ill are sent to the Holiday Homes of the Fresh Air Fund, either in the country or by the sea. In 1890 one of these homes had fifty-four children sent from Bolle's by order of the physician. At present a home is being built by the sea, which will belong to and be for the exclusive use of the 'Bolle children.'

" On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons a singing class is held for the older children, where they are taught hymns and folk songs. The boys and unmarried men are instructed in scroll-sawing and fine writing as well as music, the idea being to cultivate in them an interest for things outside of their daily callings. The library of 400 volumes is open to all and contains the German classics, popular stories, and children's books.

CHAPEL AND LECTURE HALL.

" Going up another flight of stairs we entered a large hall with windows of stained glass, and comfortable pews sufficient to seat 1,200 people. The pulpit of carved wood, I was informed, was the work of some of the employees, who are taught wood carving during their leisure time in the afternoon.

" The main object in building this chapel was to give those workmen who are obliged to distribute milk on Sunday mornings a chance to attend service in the afternoon. Another service is held on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock for the benefit of those who prefer to use their Sundays as a day of recreation, to be spent out of doors with their families. The children's Sunday school is held at noon on Sunday, and at present there are about 250 enrolled members. A Sunday morning service is held in the chapel for those living in the neighborhood and not employees of the establishment. Adjoining the main chapel is a small baptistry fitted out with all the necessary appointments.

" We were next shown the hall used for lectures, concerts, and the occasional exhibition of paintings by some of the first artists. In erecting this hall and beginning these instructive entertainments Herr Bolle sought to foster sociability quite as much as he did to educate, but educationally the result has been most satisfactory. Such an enthusiasm for music has been aroused among the men that they gladly devote their leisure hours to practicing ; a male chorus of 100, all teamsters and drivers of milk wagons, and an

orchestra under the direction of one of the first leaders in Berlin are the outgrowth of this musical training and education."

HOW THE MILK IS HANDLED.

Herr Bolle is careful to have a thorough testing of the milk as to freshness and purity before delivery to his customers.

"The first process to which the milk is subjected is straining, which is done by pouring it into great cisterns through a wire sieve, over which is stretched a cloth, sprinkled thickly with fine gravel. That the gravel may serve for more than one straining it is put into hot ovens, by which means all possible germs taken from the milk are killed. After straining, the milk is put into bottles and subjected to 102 degrees of heat (Celsius). The process kills all harmful germs and yet does not destroy any of the healthful properties of the milk. When so bottled it will remain fresh for eight days at least, if not uncorked.

"In passing from the sterilization room into a smaller one, I noticed three large tanks side by side, and was told that they were for the babies' milk, to which great attention is paid. The first was for morning's milk, the second noon's and the third night's.

The guide then went on to say that if a child was furnished with morning's milk the first time, great care was taken that it should never afterward be served with that from either the noon's or night's milking; if it happened to begin on noon or night milk the same must be furnished each day throughout.

"The *centrifugenraum* is one of the most interesting. Here the milk is heated to about 25° or 30° R. and then passed into the *centrifugen*, as the machine is called which separates the cream from the milk. This machine is constructed on the plan of the churn, a paddle is made to revolve by steam at the rate of from 2,000 to 4,000 times a minute, by which operation the cream being the lighter remains in the middle and it is possible to lead it and the "skimmed" milk off by separate pipes over a cooling apparatus.

"The separation of the cream from the milk takes but a few minutes, and in consequence the latter is far fresher when delivered to customers than if allowed to stand several hours for the cream to rise according to the old custom.

"The cream used for making butter is taken from large basins, surrounded either with ice or hot water, according to whether the butter is to be made from sweet or sour cream. Naturally the butter made from perfectly sweet cream is much more expensive than that made from sour, since the sourer the cream the more butter it will yield.

"After the cream becomes what is called *butterreif* it is put into great churning where the paddles revolve from 120 to 200 times a minute. The butter now appears in tiny balls about the size of a large pin head. These are caught by a sieve through which the milk is poured, and then put into the kneading machine,

where the buttermilk is worked out and the salt worked in.

"The laboratory of the institution is in the hands of experts, one of whom kindly explained the manner of testing milk to ascertain the per cent. of fat, sugar, and other ingredients. . . .

THE FAMOUS BOLLE WAGONS.

"In the court we lingered a little for a nearer look at one of the famous Bolle wagons. They are painted white, and look much like a square covered box on wheels. There are faucets along its sides through which the milk is drawn. After each compartment is filled with its particular variety of milk, the wagon is locked, and the driver given a route card with a list of customers to serve. This precaution interferes with any attempt on the part of the men to adulterate the milk for their own advantage.

"As I crossed the court to the gate leading out into the street, I passed a man of about eighty years, very short and with white hair; this, as the gatekeeper informed me, was Herr Bolle, the creator and manager of the little world of which I had just been allowed a glimpse."

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

IN the July *McClure's*, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a bright young journalist who has recently returned from Europe, has an excellent description of the Paris municipal laboratory, which she tells of under the title, "A Chemical Detective Bureau." The wide scope of this food police service, and the extent of its operations, are very striking. The value of the work can scarcely be overestimated, and one can easily understand the pride with which M. Girard and his associates say that they have helped to give the poor people of Paris better bread, and meat, and wine. "The name of the article, the date of its receipt, the address of the depositor, and that of the merchant said to have sold it, are noted, and a receipt given the applicant, with directions when to return for the result. The kind of analysis desired is also entered; that is, whether simply a judgment on the quality of the goods presented—the analysis usually asked for by the public and for which there is no charge—or a quantitative analysis, which is a report on the exact chemical constitution. Though the quantitative analysis is less frequent than the qualitative, it yields a revenue not to be despised. In 1889 this amounted to thirty-nine thousand and seventy-five francs."

WINE INSPECTION.

In the province of wine inspection alone, there is an enormous amount of work and a curious range of fraud and defect. Out of the total number of analyses made in 1889, over one-third were of wine, and one can understand the necessity of this care when it is said that every year \$150,000,000 worth of wine is consumed in the French capital. Not only does the corps of chemists detect any fraudulent adulteration

of wines, the chances for which are very large and fertile, but it sounds the alarm if, in the natural processes, any dangerous fermentation or other chemical action has occurred in the evolution of the drink. Wines have been watered from time immemorial, but until thirty years ago this was a simple, straightforward plan of substitution of the cheaper fluid for the more costly. Nowadays, however, with the aid of science, wine which has been weakened by additions of water is then strengthened by all sorts of inferior grades of alcohols, which are much more inebriating and unhealthy than the higher quality of alcohol. Then there are coloring matters introduced, and an oil which furnishes the savor and bouquet of the wine, both of which are apt to be very poisonous. In considering the samples submitted to them, in order to decide whether any of these vicious manipulations have taken place, the laboratory puts to work expert tasters, who give their judgment on the color and savor of the wines; and when they have finished the chemist makes scientific tests of a most delicate character, which leave no chance for the dishonest wine maker to delude his customers further. Miss Tarbell says:

"Though alcoholic drinks are in excess in the laboratory, I found that they did not absorb it. Milk, 'the wine of the children,' has been since the beginning one of its chief objects of investigation. In 1881, when the investigations of the milk supply of Paris began, 50.6 per cent. of the samples analyzed were 'bad.' In a year, thanks to the vigor of the service, this percentage was reduced to 30.7. In 1889 10.6 per cent. of impure were found on three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five analyses.

PARIS DRINKING WATER ALL RIGHT.

"I was curious to get the judgment of the laboratory on the Paris water, for I had been remonstrated with persistently for drinking it. I applied to one of the chemists in the department devoted to water analyses, who, for reply, took out several bottles containing waters of the various kinds used, and named according to their source, water of the Vanne, Dhuis and Arve.

"These waters," he said, "have stood here a week. They are absolutely pure, answering to the laboratory standard of wholesome water in all particulars. A city could not have a more satisfactory water supply than we have now. It is true that it is only since last spring that there has been enough that is pure for the entire city. In the environs, the water is positively dangerous."

ERNEST FLAGG, in discussing the New York tenement house evil in *Scribner's* for July, asserts that the root of the trouble lies in the division of the city blocks into lots of 25 x 100 feet, since this fact has determined the shape and plan of the ordinary tenement house. He shows that a space of 100 feet square—four lots—can be far more economically utilized by placing on it one building than by follow-

ing the present custom of building four, with all the unnecessary walls, partitions, corridors, entrances, etc. "So great is the loss of room from these causes, that it is possible to plan buildings of a different type which, while having the same amount of rentable space in rooms, shall cover so much less of the lot as to leave an abundant space free for light and air. The buildings, covering a smaller area, will cost less to erect, so that properly lighted and well ventilated apartments can be supplied at less than it costs to build the dreadful affairs which we now have."

The difficulty has arisen, Mr. Flagg says, from our lack of knowledge of the art of scientific planning. "Great sums of money are yearly squandered upon making the structures unfit to live in. Then other great sums are contributed by charitable people to relieve the distress which these horrible structures engender. . . . Verily ignorance is expensive!"

THE SUBWAYS OF A GREAT CITY.

M R. J. J. WALLER, in *Good Words*, gives an account of the Parisian sewers, illustrated by diagrams of the interior of the sewer. The main sewers are 11 feet high and 16 feet broad, and are constructed of solid masonry covered with cement. Workmen are continually working on them, and the water only rises to the sidewalks after a very heavy rain fall. The sewers contain two water mains, as well as telegraph and telephone wires, and tubes for compressed air. "This ingenious system sprang from another embodied in a contract granted in 1881 by the Municipal Council of Paris to the Pneumatic Clock Company, who were given permission to place their tubes in the sewers on condition that they erected a given number of clocks in the public places of the city, and undertook to keep them to the time furnished daily at noon by the Observatory. The clocks are worked from a central office by the compressed air, and constitute a great public convenience. After twenty-five years from the date of the contract they will become the property of the city. As a set off the company received a concession to establish and keep their pipes in the sewers for fifty years, for the purpose of distributing compressed air as a motive power throughout the city. A very wide use is made of so advantageous a system, for it obviates the purchase of an engine, saves space, time, and trouble. All that is needed is a meter and the proper connections with the compressed air tube, then a turn of the tap, and the machinery is in motion."

OTHER USES OF SEWERS.

The sewers are also used to accommodate the pneumatic tubes, by means of which the carte telegrams are conveyed from one end of the city to the other. The convenience of having the telephone wires in the sewers is very great. There are thousands of miles of these connecting 244 post offices, as well as hundreds of private subscribers in every part of the city. Any subscriber in any part of Paris may be heard

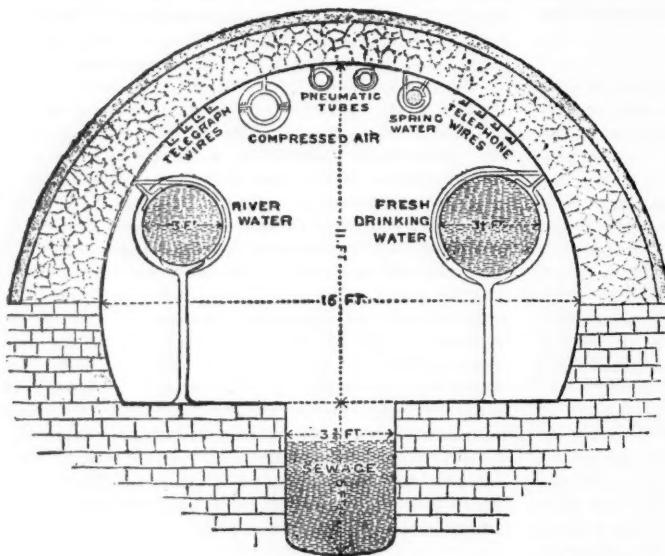
with ease in the General Post Office in London, and a whisper can be heard over the telephone in Paris, with the result that the hard swearing that goes on over the London telephones is almost unknown. The sluice carriage is run along the ledges of the sewers, while a tongue scrapes the side and bottom clean. The sewers are lighted with lamps, and not only is every thoroughfare inscribed on enamel plates, but every house which is connected with the sewer is also numbered. As many as fifty tourists a day go down the sewers in the tourist season to ride in the tourist car or sail in the gondola. The Paris Council has decided upon adopting the system of drainage which is in vogue in English towns. They are to spend thirteen million dollars in adapting the sewers to take all the sewage which at the present time is stored in

cemeteries above ground. This is the picture which broke from the darkness: "We move on again, and lo ! the rocks on either hand contract, change color, break out into the grawsome design of a symmetrically built wall of bones and skulls. From the level of our heads down to the level of our feet, skull rests upon skull, and leans back against the myriad bones behind. The shivering candlelight falls with unequal rays upon the formal tiers; it flashes coldly upon the grinning teeth, penetrates the mortarless crannies of the wall, and ever shows bone of many shapes and curves. Now it lights up a rent in some skull—a ghastly jagged wound, which haunts one with the thought of foul murder. Anon, it shimmers with erratic play on the trickling water that, pursuing its silent way from year to year, has crusted with a smooth gloss the skull beneath." The fate of the hundred fugitive Communists that lost their way in these catacombs and perished is vividly imagined.

OUR NATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

"THE Way of Our Letters" is described by Octavia Dockery in *Blue and Gray*. In the course of the article some interesting figures are given showing the extent of the business carried on by this one department of Uncle Sam's establishment.

"According to the blue book at Washington, there are 229,439 postal employees in the service of the government. Such a host must have the most skilled and rigid generalship. The governing laws of the postal system and the post office department are made by the same body which makes all other laws of the nation and not by the Postmaster-General or any of his



SECTION OF ONE OF THE MAIN SEWERS OF PARIS.

cesspools. They are also going to spend ten million francs more in improving the water supply, and the means of distributing it. One of the sewers passes under the river by means of a siphon 170 yards long and three feet in diameter. This is kept clean by inserting a wooden ball on the left bank of the Seine which almost exactly fills the tube. The pressure of the stream carries the ball down, and then, being of lighter specific gravity, it rushes to the surface, carrying before it everything that may have settled in the siphon.

The Catacombs of Paris.

In the Gentleman's Mr. Neil Wynn Williams tells how the subterranean quarries whence Paris was built caused subsidence after subsidence, until after the roof had been properly propped up they were in 1784 used as a receptacle for remains removed from

employees. It is his function to execute the laws made by Congress and the Senate. If anything goes wrong at any one of the 70,000 post offices in the United States, it will sooner or later be discovered by the department. Each postmaster is required to give an account of the business of his office every three months. These reports, together with the money-order and postal-note accounts, are received at the sixth auditor's office, the largest accounting office perhaps in the world.

"It is estimated that about 9,000 letters and packages are put into the mails a minute. A large proportion of these are carried free. Reports show that, in 1893, 87,000,000 pounds of free matter passed through the mails. The regular rates on this amount of mail would have brought the government \$7,173,364. The appropriation made by Congress is not sufficient by over one-half for the cost of postal serv-

ice, which is annually from \$85,000,000 to \$90,000,000. The sum of \$45,000,000 is every year expended upon transportation of the mails. Postmasters' salaries alone cost \$16,000,000 per annum, while \$9,700,000 is paid to postal clerks.

The New York office serves nearly 2,000,000 of people, and is the first and most important, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington ranking next, in the order named.

The Postal Service of New York.

Hon. Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster of New York, describes in the *North American Review* the postal service of the great American metropolis. Considering the fact that nearly all the mails to and from the other nations of the world are dispatched from or received at New York, an account of the workings of the mail service at that city is exceptionally interesting.

A FEW STATISTICS.

In New York there are, besides the general post office, eighteen branch post office stations, and twenty-four sub-stations, at all of which, in addition to the ordinary postal business, money orders may be procured and paid, and letters registered. There is one post office to 41,900 of the resident population of New York, or about one post office to about 50,000 of the persons doing business in New York. The number of officers and employees of all grades is 2,873. During the six months ending February 10, 1894, there were received at the New York post office in the open transatlantic mails 11,770,116 letters, of which 2,487,065 were addressed for delivery in that city; also 20,920 sacks of newspapers, printed matter, etc., 6,464 of which contained matter for distribution in New York. During the same period, the number of letters and postal cards made up in open and closed mails at the New York post office alone was 14,800,966 in addition to printed matter. The New York post office is the exchange and banking office of the greater part of the money order business, domestic and international, of the country. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, there were 3,916,691 money order transactions, aggregating \$113,762,698. The present method of sending mail between the general post office and the branches is by the old-fashioned wagon service, or by messenger on the elevated trains. Owing to the lack of facilities, the elevated railroads are unable to run express trains except in the morning and evening, as a result of which it takes one hour for a letter to reach Harlem from the general post office.

From Mr. Dayton's account it would appear that the force of the New York office is insufficient and overworked.

He compares the postal facilities of New York with those of London, and finds to the advantage of the English metropolis. In London there is a post office to every 5,268 inhabitants, and the number of officers and subordinates in London local post office service is 10,896, in addition to which there is a large auxiliary force available for extra duty whenever required.

THE ATTACK ON THE SENATE.

THE last contribution to the *Century's* series of "Present-Day Papers" is an article by Charles Dudley Warner, in which he combats certain popular notions concerning the United States Senate. He regards the prevalent opposition to that body as a sign of impatience with State autonomy and of willingness to do away with all representation of the States, as such, in our national legislation. After reviewing the theories of government which were embodied in our constitution, Mr. Warner concludes :

"If this conception of the nature of our government is the true one, the abolition of the Senate, or its change into a body representing population instead of States, would be a long step toward degrading the States and to removing the conservative element in our system; for the Senate, representing the States, is not merely a second chamber to check hasty legislation, but, chosen just as it is, an integral part of our peculiar government. The objections to the Senate at present are two: that it is an obstructive body, and that it is becoming a club of rich and incompetent men. As to obstruction, it can be said that the double chamber is the best safeguard against hasty, immature, and class legislation. If what is alleged against the character of the Senators were true (as a matter of fact, comparatively few of them are rich), the deterioration would not be due to the form of our government, but to our general false, materialistic conception of life. And the character of the Senators will be raised by the appreciation of the dignity and importance of the individual States, as it will be lowered by a degradation of the States. In the effort to maintain the equilibrium in a nation of home-ruled communities, it becomes imperatively necessary for the States, and especially the small States, to put forward their best men to represent them. The elevation of the State idea, therefore, contributes to the national character and greatness.

DISCONTENT DUE TO MISCONCEPTION.

"The discontent with the American system,—the sovereignties limited within a sovereignty limited,—so far as it is expressed in the efforts to give the Federal government increased control over the States, is not a reasoned dislike of home rule. It mainly comes from ignorance, from a misconception of the power of legislation to better all individual material conditions. It is an ancient illusion that a change in the form of government is pretty certain to be for the well-being of all citizens. A man is unsuccessful and poor; he is in debt; he can get no help from his neighbors, for they are also in debt; business is dull; crops are poor, or crops are abundant and the market low; no help in the town, in the county, in the State. In this stagnation the man fancies that there is somewhere a power that can put new life into his affairs. Naturally he thinks of the distant, powerful Federal government. This unknown vague power appeals to his imagination. Why does not the Federal government do something?

"In all this the political conception of the strength of our government is lost sight of, and the moral conception of what makes a great nation is wholly obscured. A great nation is made only by worthy citizens, and the American system, shorn of its distinctive feature of States tenacious of their ungranted powers and full dignity, joins the experiments that have failed."

THE UPPER CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD.

A WRITER in the *Westminster Review* on the position of the House of Lords gives the following valuable summary of the composition of the Upper Chambers of the leading nations of the world and of the British self-governing colonies :

INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

The United States.—Senate : 2 senators for each State, elected by the State Legislatures for six years.

France.—Senate : 300 members, elected for nine years, from citizens of at least forty years of age, one-third of them retiring every three years. The electoral body is composed of 1, delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune ; and 2, the Deputies, etc., of each Department. Life senators were gradually abolished by an act passed in 1884.

Germany.—Bundesrath : 58 members appointed by the governments of the individual States for each session.

Belgium.—Senate : The constitution is being revised at the present time. The Senate, in the past, has been elected by the same voters as the House of Representatives, the number of senators (69) being one-half of that of the members of the Lower House. The members of the Senate have been elected for eight years, one-half of them retiring every four years.

Italy.—Senate : Consisting of princes of royal blood, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the king for life, a condition of nomination being the holding of high State offices, eminence in science, etc., or the payment of 3000 lire (\$600) in taxes. In 1890 there were 335 senators.

Spain.—Senate : Three classes of senators : 1, king's sons over twenty-one years of age ; "grandes" having an income of 60,000 pesetas (\$12,000) ; captains, generals, admirals, etc. ; 2, about 100 senators nominated by the Crown, not to exceed 180, when included with the first-class ; 3, 180 senators, elected by the States, the Church, the universities and learned bodies for five years.

Portugal.—House of Peers : An act of 1885 abolished the hereditary House by a gradual process, and substituted 100 life peers, appointed by the king, not including princes of royal blood, and 12 bishops. There are also 50 elective peers, 45 of whom are chosen indirectly by the administrative districts and five by various scientific bodies.

Netherlands.—First Chamber : 50 members elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants, or from high functionaries. They are elected for nine years, one-third of them retiring every three years.

Greece.—No Upper Chamber. The only Chamber is the Boulé of 150 members, elected for four years.

Austro-Hungary.—The connecting link between the two portions of this empire is constituted by a body known as "the Delegations." This consists of a Parliament of 120 members, one-half chosen by the legislature of Germanic-Austria, two-thirds of the members being elected by the Lower House, and one-third by the Upper House, the other half, similarly elected, representing Hungary. The acts of "the Delegations" require confirmation by the representative assemblies of their respective countries. The delegates are chosen for one year.

Denmark.—Landsting : 66 members, 12 nominated by the Crown for life, and 54 elected by indirect universal suffrage for eight years.

Sweden.—First House : 147 members elected by the provinces and municipalities for nine years.

Switzerland.—Ständerath : 44 members nominated by the Cantons, two for each Canton, for three years. The terms of nomination rest with each Canton.

BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES

Canada.—Senate : The senators are appointed by the Governor-General, in the name of the Crown, for life, but they may resign and seek election to the Lower House. At present there are about 80 senators.

New South Wales.—Legislative Council : Not less than 21 members appointed for life by the Governor, as representative of the Crown. There are now over 70 members of the Council.

Victoria.—Legislative Council : 48 members elected by the 14 provinces for six years, one-third of them retiring every two years. There is a small property qualification for electors.

New Zealand.—Legislative Council : 47 members nominated by the Crown for life. (There are two Maories in the Upper House.)

Queensland.—Legislative Council : 39 members nominated by the Crown for life.

South Australia.—Legislative Council : 24 members. Every three years the 8 members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are taken by 2 new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided. There is a small property qualification for electors.

Tasmania.—Legislative Council : 18 members elected for six years. A small property qualification is necessary to become an elector.

Western Australia.—Legislative Council : This colony was granted a responsible government by an act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1890 (53 and 54 Vict. c. 26). Although the Council is at present named by the Governor, for the Crown, provision is made in the constitution for the members of it to be eventually elected.

Cape Colony.—Legislative Council : 22 members elected for seven years. The election is by such voters as receive £25 a year wages with board and lodging, or possess a real property qualification, or a salary of £50 per annum.

From the above abstract it is seen: 1, That two Chambers are the rule; 2, that no nation, except Great Britain, any longer possesses a purely hereditary House.

WHAT IS INCOME?

LET them who think they know what income is attempt to answer the following questions, which we quote from a short article, "The Phantom Quality in Incomes," by Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist*:

"What is income? If Lieut. Peary, by expending \$40,000 in fitting out an Arctic expedition which consumes three years, makes himself sufficiently in demand as a lecturer so that he can obtain \$40,000 by lecturing six months, what is his income for the purposes of a tax on incomes? Would not any tax laid on his income be simply a deduction from the fund available for his next Arctic expedition? Should the income tax rest on \$40,000, on \$80,000, or on nothing? A cotton factory, newspaper, or steel rail mill devotes ten years to building up a trade, absorbing all the capital it can draw in and pay interest upon, from whatever source, uncertain all the time whether it is advancing to a fortune or to ruin; reinvests in plant and extension all it can spare from salaries and wages; is burned out several times and depends upon insurance for escape from bankruptcy, and finally by a lucky turn in the market makes a profit through an unexpected rise in its stock of goods on hand or on its real estate—is this lucky profit an income? If so, what is it if, before the tax has been paid, it is swept away by an unfortunate speculation in stocks?

"Is money which comes to one by inheritance income? Is real property which descends to one income? Are all profits income, or only the annual excess of profits over losses and expenses. Is a happy speculation in wheat income? Is a lucky bet at the races, or a fortunate drawing in a lottery income? Is the portion of a merchant's sales which he invests in more goods, larger buildings or an expensive home income? Can the losses of previous years be balanced against the profits of this year in arriving at income? If a man marries a rich wife, is the fortune that comes to him, through her, income?

SOMETHING THAT NO ONE CAN FIND OUT.

"These are a few of the questions which may aid us in understanding why the presence of an income tax is so frequently spoken of as fruitful of prevarication, evasion and perjury. The subject of income is an elusive and evasive one to reduce to any definite figures, unless one has but one means of income and that a fixed salary. The money which a man expends in support of his family is as truly one of the conditions on which he can transact business, as the money he pays for the rent of his store, or as his taxes themselves. But if all the conditions on which a man does business are first to be deducted, then not only rent and living expenses, but salaries of employees, advertising, commissions and all other expenses must first come out, before net income is

reached. And if rent and living expenses should first come out, then if one, to stop paying rent, buys a residence and pays the whole price, such price should, as the capitalization of his rent, also come out."

Mr. Gunton declares that it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line which should distinguish gross income from net income, recoupmennt on previous losses from present income, beneficial accidents from income, casual profits of speculation from income, conditioning expenses from income and illusory and ultimately profitless investments from income. In short, says Mr. Gunton, income is largely an intellectual conception rather than a physical fact, and an effort to tax it upon any principle or quality of justice becomes illusory. If no man can satisfy his own mind as to what income is, it must always be difficult to satisfy that of a public officer, therefore Mr. Gunton is opposed to the income tax clause of the tariff law.

THE "GRESHAM" LAW.

IN political economy the name of Sir Thomas Gresham stands associated with the principle that when two classes of coins of one denomination, one class pure, or of standard metal, and the other class debased or so alloyed as not to be worth its face, are given by legal authority the same value, the purer money will be driven out of circulation or exported, and the more debased will circulate in its place, provided, that is, the volume of money supplied by the two classes of coins is more than adequate to meet the demands of the business of the country. Now comes a writer in *Social Economist* to dispute Gresham's claims to the discovery of this principle. In the first place, the writer says that in none of the accounts of Sir Thomas Gresham's work now extant is any mention made of the "so-called law of Gresham," and that his connection with this principle is deduced entirely from a letter written by him to Queen Elizabeth, in which he more nearly assumes as a fact than states as a doctrine this law. Moreover, the writer states, in 1549 one John Hayles, in a work entitled "English Dialogue," had made a very clear statement of the law, of which Sir Thomas Gresham nine years later made use. But neither was it original with Hayles. The idea was common as a proverb, says the writer, nearly 2,000 years before, and was stated in Aristophanes' comedy, "Frogs," in a most artistic manner, as follows:

"Often times we have reflected on a similar abuse
In the choice of men for office and of coins for common
use;
For your old and standard pieces, valued and approved
and tried,
Here among the Grecian nations and in all the world
beside,
Recognized in every realm for trusty stamp and pure
assay,
Are rejected and abandoned for the trash of yesterday;
For a vile, adulterate issue, drossy, counterfeit and
base,
Which the traffic of the city passes current in their
place."

WANTED: A BRITISH IMPERIAL DOLLAR.

THE currency of the British Empire is in a sad state of chaos and crisis, according to Dr. J. P. Val d'Eremo's account of it in the *Asiatic Quarterly*. Not India merely, but British colonies further East, West Africa and the West Indies are "all inconvenienced by the present system, or rather want of system, in Imperial coinage." Within the dominions of the one sovereign there are no less than *nine* different systems of currency.

NINE SYSTEMS OF CURRENCY IN THE EMPIRE.

The writer divides the Empire into the following groups, according to the currency they employ:

1. British Gold Standard (£ s. d.)—1. The British Islands. 2. The Australian colonies; Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji. 3. S. Africa, *i.e.*, The Cape Colony and Natal, with their dependencies, including the S. Africa Co.'s territory. 4. Off-lying minor places: St. Helena, Malta, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands.

2. Special Gold Standard.—Newfoundland. Newfoundland has a special gold coin all to itself—the gold double dollar.

3. Foreign Gold Standard.—1. Canada (United States gold dollar and its multiples). 2. Gibraltar (Spanish gold and silver). 3. Many West India Islands (U. S. gold).

4. Legally British gold, practically foreign coins.—Most of England's West India possessions.

5. The Mexican dollar.—1. Hong Kong. 2. Straits Settlements.

6. The Guatemalan dollar.—British Honduras.

7. French silver.—West Coast of Africa, especially Gambia.

8. British and foreign gold.—Cyprus (French and Turkish gold).

9. The Rupee.—1. India. 2. Ceylon. 3. Mauritius.

The way out of this muddle is suggested by the fact that among these various coinages "there is a certain denomination of money which within an easily remedial difference is common to them all. . . . This is the equivalent of the United States silver dollar. It is nominally the equal of the various 'dollars' of Central and South America; and its near equivalents are our double florin, the French 5-franc piece, two Indian Rupees, and the Newfoundland half-gold double dollar."

RENAME THE DOUBLE FLORIN.

Such a coin minted in India for the Eastern half of the British Empire, and in London for the Western half, would restore order. Already the coin exists, but it is perversely called a "double florin" instead of a dollar. "It cannot surely do any possible harm to England to change the names of two of its coins—the double florin to the dollar, and the florin to the half dollar; but it certainly would benefit greatly the colonies which in any way deal with or use dollars of any kind, to have an honest home-made British dollar of guaranteed weight and fineness, instead of their being at the mercy, as they are now, of foreign

countries for their supply of coins, and trusting to foreign mints for the intrinsic value of what they get. Various British colonies have specifically asked for a British dollar. A British dollar is, in fact, the sole means for establishing a common British currency throughout the Empire; it is a means as thorough as it is easily practicable; and a corresponding gold dollar equaling one-fifth of a pound sterling would link gold and silver together on a sure and satisfactory basis, without any empiric changes in our time-honored currency."

Possibly the simple change of name from double florin to dollar would prove a new and serviceable link between the English-speaking Empire and the English-speaking Republic.

REPUDIATION IN SOUTHERN STATES.

"OUR Family Skeleton" was the title of an article in the *North American Review* for June in which John F. Hume attempted to show certain dangerous tendencies on the part of several Southern States in the matter of repudiation of debts. A reply to Mr. Hume appears in the July *North American* from the pen of Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, who says:

"If, as Mr. Hume holds, it be true that the repudiation by the Southern States of bonds issued contrary to law, many of them admittedly illegal, unconstitutional, and worse than that, monstrously fraudulent, has injured the credit of the Southern States, this would at once become evident by public discredit of the securities issued since then, the value of which, according to Mr. Hume's theory, would be manifestly below that of the securities of States whose credit had not been injured by repudiation. And yet we find that Alabama 5 per cent. interest bonds are quoted in New York at from 100 to 105; Florida 6's at 127; Louisiana 4's at 98; North Carolina 6's at 127; South Carolina 4½'s at from 99 to 100; Tennessee (settlement) 5's at 105, and Georgia 4½'s at from 110 to 112. Among the States which have not repudiated, Connecticut 3½'s are quoted at 100; Maine 3's at from 97 to 99; Massachusetts 5's at 106½ to 107; Rhode Island 6's at 100. . . .

"Notwithstanding the fact that the affairs of the South have become thoroughly adjusted to prevailing conditions, and that the credit of every Southern State is thoroughly established, I would not be understood as taking the position that they should even now refuse to pay a single dollar which can be shown to have been used honestly for public purposes, and for which the State got value received, even though such a loan did not conform strictly to the technical requirements of the law. If it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that among the repudiated bonds of the Southern States there is any part of them which represents money obtained for the State, and used by the State, which has not yet been paid, then the settlement of such should and will be made in due time. It was necessary to apply a heroic remedy to save the South, by cutting from it the sores of the reconstruc-

tion thievery. If in applying the remedy injustice was done in the necessity for immediate and incisive action, correction will no doubt be made wherever conservative sentiment is convinced that correction is due."

THE A. P. A.

MR. W. J. H. TRAYNOR, president of the American Protective Association, sets forth in the *North American Review* the aims and methods of that organization. Its reason for existence, he states, is the active and aggressive application of the temporal claims of the Papacy by its subjects in this country. He quotes the utterances of Popes Pius IX and Leo XIII, to show that "the Papal hierarchy declares its complete sovereignty over the State, and in utter disregard of the constitution and laws of the land decrees that the Papal fiat is superior to the voice of the people." In November, 1885, Pope Leo, in an encyclical, exhorted "all Catholics to devote careful attention to public matters, and take part in all municipal affairs and elections, and all public services, meetings and gatherings," and that "all Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in countries where they live, and should exert their power to cause the constitution of States to be modeled on the principles of the true church."

NOT A PROTESTANT ORDER.

Mr. Traynor denies that the A. P. A. has urged commercial proscription of Papists, either directly or indirectly. On the contrary he asserts that it has constantly set its face against such an un-American measure. And as to the secrecy of the order, he says it is entirely due to the fact that members of the A. P. A., when suspected or known to be such, have been so mercilessly boycotted as to drive them out of business and not infrequently out of the towns and cities in which they lived. Mr. Traynor further declares that the organization does not recognize its members as "Protestants" from a religious point of view, but only by reason of the fact that they protest against ecclesiasticism and corruption in the affairs of State. "Comprising in its membership as it does Jews, Theosophists, Deists, Spiritualists, Free-thinkers, Adventists and other believers in Deity, it cannot be regarded as Protestant from a religious standpoint."

Anti A. P. A.

MR. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, the distinguished member of the New York Bar, writing in the *Forum*, sees no reason whatever for the existence of the American Protective Association. He compares the movement which this society has stirred up and represents with the similar Know-Nothing movement of 1844. The main principles of the Know-Nothing catechism, in Mr. Coudert's own words, were "that no foreigner should be naturalized under 21 years of age, that the Catholic religion was dangerous to the country, and that the Protestant Scriptures should be the foundation of all common-school education." The

principles which the A. P. A. deem essential to the preservation of American institutions are "that no Catholic must ever be allowed to occupy any office in the gift of the people, and that no Catholic must ever be allowed the privilege of earning a livelihood in this country unless his labor cannot be replaced by that of a Protestant."

After this statement and comparison of principles of the two movements Mr. Coudert then proceeds:

"Of course the pretense that an organization, secret in its character and confined to a certain mysterious and unknown body of citizens, is entitled to take upon itself the protection of American institutions, is an impertinence and a fraud upon its face. The preservation of our institutions depends upon our people, upon their good sense, upon our courts and Congress, and legislatures and press. That they may be preserved, all citizens of all classes and of all forms of religious belief must join hands in a common cause. Pestilent agitators may impede and embarrass our growth; they may desecrate the great cause of freedom which it is our hope to perpetuate; but to suppose for one instant that the proscription of eight millions of citizens, as honest, as patriotic, and as just in their dealings as any other citizens, is to contribute anything but disorder and heart-burning to the discussion of public topics, is a piece of folly which would scarcely seem to deserve refutation."

NO CAUSE FOR ACTION.

"What American institutions are imperiled?" he asks. "Surely not the liberty of the press, which has been considered from time immemorial the *sine qua non* of public liberty? Certainly not trial by jury, that priceless gem in the coronet of Anglo-Saxon liberty without which freedom would be incomplete and insecure? No one pretends that the law is administered by corrupt hands, even when its administration happens to be committed to Roman Catholics. Religious liberty certainly is not threatened, except by the very organization that professes an especial guardianship of American rights and liberties. As to our common schools, true, there is an honest difference of opinion among our citizens as to the proper way of conducting them. But as the enormous majority of the people in every State is in favor of unsectarian public education, it is the height of absurdity to take that as the target for violence and oppression. When it is borne in mind that the Roman Catholics have spent millions and millions of money, for conscience's sake, in building schools that their children might not forget the faith of their fathers,—a faith which if persevered in makes them honest, truthful, loyal citizens,—does it not seem as wicked as it is senseless to talk of menace on the part of Catholics against that system? Thus far, certainly, they have received but little aid from the State; and their magnanimous bearing, added to the great hardship which the system has entailed upon them—viz., payment for that education which many of them conscientiously refuse to receive—should entitle them to the warmest admiration and respect."

THE INJUSTICE OF IT.

Mr. Coudert points out that while the A. P. A. specifically declares in its platform that it does not intend an attack upon any religious order or body of citizens and that its sole object is to keep alive American traditions, and thus preserve American institutions from impending danger, nevertheless it is in spirit directed against the Catholic Church in America, as evidenced by the oath which the members of the order are bound to take and observe if they are to enjoy the privileges and the honor of participating in the rites of the new society—namely: “1, No member shall ever favor or aid the nomination, election or appointment of a Roman Catholic to any political office; 2, he shall never employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if a Protestant may be obtained to render the service required.” In other words, he says: “The preservation of our institutions must depend, in a great measure, upon the elimination from public life of Roman Catholics, however eminent and patriotic; while, at the same time, all Catholic servants, male or female, however honest, competent and deserving, must be cut off from earning their livelihood—that is to say, in the latter case, provided Protestants equally competent may be secured. The question of wages is not mentioned, so that it must be left to the individual conscience to determine how largely that element shall enter into the problem. As the general acceptance of this rule of elimination would naturally raise Protestant wages and reduce Catholic wages, a case of conscience might arise where economy and devotion to American institutions were arrayed on opposite sides; in other words, where the employment of Protestant help is expensive and that of Catholic assistance cheap. The Revised Regulations will probably assist conscientious members, of a frugal mind, to reconcile thrift and piety.”

RELIGIOUS AND RACE HATRED.

Mr. Coudert states as follows the causes which, in his opinion, produced the A. P. A.:

“1. An appeal to intolerance in religious belief, and to persecution of those who differ from us in opinion, strikes a responsive chord in the breast of many otherwise gentle and amiable men. No form of controversy is more inviting, no fashion of persecution more congenial. The persecutor for conscience’s sake, or what he believes to be for conscience’s sake, often deludes himself with the idea that he is serving God in the manner most acceptable to the Divinity and in some way benefiting his own soul.

“2. In this country of ours, where one single form of religious faith is singled out for unfavorable discrimination, it happens that the votaries of that creed belong, with comparatively few exceptions, to one nationality. The Irish Catholics outnumber all other Catholics in a very large proportion, and it is quite as much the hatred and jealousy of the Irish race that is at the bottom of these movements, as an insane fear of the spread of Popery.

“Many of the Irish-Americans have come to the United States without the advantage of early educa-

tion, and have therefore failed to secure that social recognition which carries with it so many and such substantial advantages; but the Irish race is strong, vigorous, able and aggressive. It turns to politics as naturally as the Italian turns to art, or the German to metaphysics. The Irish are different from other immigrants in this, that they possess the language on their arrival and need not go through the hard probationary period of education in that respect. They are clannish, hard-working and indomitable. Accustomed by tradition to the buffets of fortune, the blows that stagger other men are but caresses to them. They practically govern our great cities, where they congregate, impelled by their gregarious and social nature, and thereby naturally arouse political antagonism.

“If the majority of Catholics were French or Germans, the prejudice nominally based wholly upon religious differences would be greatly reduced in extent and importance. It would be strange, indeed, if religious ostracism were practiced against French Roman Catholics when we consider that the largest liberty of conscience and action has long been allowed in France to minority creeds, to such an extent that Protestant clergymen are actually salaried by the State.

“3. The majority of Irishmen have hitherto acted with the Democratic party and have become identified with it and its success. An attack upon Irish-American citizens is therefore acceptable to many simply because it is, indirectly, an attack on the party with which such citizens generally act.

“4. Protestants assert that Catholics must and ought of right to be bigoted and intolerant in matters of religious belief, and they cite general propositions excerpted—sometimes correctly and sometimes not—from Papal addresses or theological treatises to prove it. But history shows this, at least in more modern times, to be as false as to assume that Protestants must and ought of right to be liberal in matters of faith. The most that can be said upon this subject favorable to Protestantism is that all creeds and sects have equally resorted to persecution in order to establish their peculiar tenets. The Catholic Church had on her side the logic of the situation when she sought to restrain her disobedient children from perilous excursions into the domain of free thought.”

THE CHURCH OF THE POOR.

“One more suggestion,” says Mr. Coudert in conclusion, “may be repeated here which has recently been made in a number of the *Forum* to account for the disfavor in which Catholics are held among certain classes of our citizens. The allegation is a startling one, and contains in itself such a tribute to the nobility and beauty of the ancient Church that it is hardly conceivable that it correctly accounts in the slightest degree for such a disfavor. ‘The work of the Church (meaning the Catholic Church), it is said, lies largely among a poor, illiterate and morally degraded class, and *therefore* that Church naturally shares in the odium of their faults!’ If this be true,

then indeed, so long as the Church retains the slightest claim to a divine origin and a divine purpose, so long must that reproach be imputed to her. She is, it is true, and has always been, the Church of the poor and the illiterate. She alone has preached the gospel to them. She alone has won their confidence, and she alone has sought—and often with triumphant success—to raise them from degradation to a higher standard. She has in this followed the example of her Master and Founder. His walks were among 'the poor, the illiterate and the morally degraded.' His hands did not shrink from touching the leper, from blessing the sinner; they were raised to Heaven in favor of those who had no friends on earth. He sent His Apostles for the express purpose of doing that which, if we credit the statement which I have quoted, *brings odium upon the Church!* Perhaps this may be so. Then, let her continue to earn that odium, in the largest sense. The hatred which good works bring with them, and the contempt which humble charity may create, will not long endure, and certainly will not spread far among our people."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

HERE is a brief but interesting paper in *Good Words*, made up of extracts from letters written by a peasant born in Kherson, in Southern Russia, who for the last fifteen years has played an important part in developing Stundism in Russia. It is illustrated by several rough drawings of Stundists in prison garb. They are chained by their ankles, and have one-half of their heads shaved. The letters begin by describing how one peasant, convicted of being a Stundist and of not having had his child baptized in the Orthodox Church, was sent to gaol for two months, and had his child taken from him and given to a Greek Orthodox to be educated. A peasant in the province of Kief describes how at night the police swooped down upon his cottage and seized his tracts and hymn book; and another Stundist describes how they had to meet for worship in the sedge by a river's bank, and had sometimes to stand up to their knees in ice and water for an hour. In the province of Kief, Stundists were seized and kept in gaol for fifteen days without trial. During this time their heads were shaved, and they were supplied with barely sufficient food to keep them alive, and they were beaten and cuffed by the police. A Stundist who is convicted of endeavoring to convert an Orthodox is exiled to Trans-Caucasia for life or for a term of years. If they then refuse to give up their proselytism they are sent to Siberia. Extracts are given from a Stundist sent to fourteen years' penal servitude on the charge of blasphemy. Another Stundist sent for life to the heart of Central Siberia gives a very pleasant account of his life there. He finds many of his brethren in that district, and hears of them 3,000 versts away on the Amoor. "You will find it pleasant enough here," he says, and then adds as a special attraction that there are splendid opportunities for bee culture.

"THE UNITED ANGLO-SAXON WILL."

What it Might do for the World.

THE distinguished writer, "Nauticus," has been roused by the presence of the *Chicago* in English waters to a vision of large hope for Great Britain, America, and mankind, and has revealed it to the readers of the *Fortnightly Review*. He laments that England's blindness, ignorance, and indifference in respect to the United States render both her and the United States far less powerful for good than they ought to be. "It divides and weakens the expression of the Anglo-Saxon will—the will which ought, I am persuaded, to have upon the world in the future an even greater influence than it has had in the past." He characterizes the present endeavor of the two powers to stand aloof from the affairs of other nations as not a dignified position for either great English-speaking power. "The dignified and the beneficent position would be one of controller of events. It would be worthy of Great Britain and the United States, and well for all other countries, if you were able to say to Europe, as it stands now armed to the teeth: 'Only by our leave shall you fight; and if you fight, only with our permission shall the victor keep his spoils.' And because the united Anglo-Saxon will might do this and much more, it is sad to see Great Britain and the United States wasting their opportunities and imperiling their mission by trying to cultivate the fiction that they have different objects in life and need not closely associate one with the other.

"SOUND THE KNELL OF WAR."

"It is in the utilization of sea-power in its various aspects that the two countries may best co-operate and assist one another in the future. If they were to come, as they surely will come, to an understanding to employ their combined naval forces for the preservation of general peace, and for the forwarding of the common interest, few countries, no matter how belligerently inclined, would care to defy the alliance, even now; and none would dare to question its will after it had rearranged its forces in frank recognition of all its responsibilities. It is not merely that the combined navies would be strong. Far more weighty are the considerations that the British Empire and the United States share between them nearly all the work of providing other countries with the food, raw material, and manufactures, which those countries cannot provide at home, and of carrying the ocean-borne trade of the world. The interests of your ever-growing commerce require the maintenance, if not of peace, at least of open ports everywhere. Why should not your combined navies declare: 'We refuse henceforth to acknowledge the right of any civilized power to close her ports, or the ports of another power, by blockade, or otherwise.' Surely that would sound the knell of war!"

A POWER THAT CAN BE TRUSTED.

"Nauticus" advances the project because he believes that "the world can afford to place its confi-

dence in the integrity and fairness of the Anglo-Saxon race," and that if that race were all-powerful no other race would be oppressed. "For the sake of peace and disarmament, it seems necessary that some superior power should be created;" and this would be the power least likely to abuse its position. "I think that the happy future of Great Britain, of the United States, and of the outlying British Empire, depends upon the realization of such a dream. I think that the accomplishment of the Anglo-Saxon mission in the world depends upon it. I think that civilization and peace would profit by it."

ATHLETIC SPORTS AS A FACTOR IN EUROPEAN LIFE.

THE forthcoming International Athletic Congress, which will shortly take place in Paris, has inspired M. Coubertin to write in the *Revue de Paris* a curious and instructive article on the part played in contemporary European life by the various forms of physical exercise and sport. It has often been said, he observes, that the real conquerors in the Franco-Prussian war were the school masters; but those who said this forgot the part played in Germany by the gymnasium and athletic sports generally. Ever since the battle of Jena the Germans had been preparing themselves by strict discipline, physical exercise, and absolute obedience for the great combats of the world.

The Swedes, who as a nation rank with Germany and England in their love of athletic sports, are champion skaters, and have also invented a peculiar and health giving scientific exercise, entitled by them "the Ling system." This form of gentle persistent gymnastics is already making its way with beneficent results both in England and America.

Though Great Britain is now the home of the athlete, M. de Coubertin recalls the now almost forgotten fact that athleticism in the modern sense of the word is but of recent growth. Now the humblest English village can boast of its cricket club, yet forty years ago the *Times* could scarcely find place for a paragraph in small type announcing the result of the Oxford and Cambridge match.

The French writer, who seems thoroughly at home with his subject, discusses with shrewd good sense the amateur *versus* the professional question.

In Holland the bicycle plays a leading part in every question of national sport; but, as is natural in a land of canals, the oar is almost as popular as the wheel, and the Dutch universities hold constant regattas at Amsterdam. The St. Petersburg cyclists possess as president the Grand Duke Sergius, and in Switzerland numberless societies for walking, rowing, wrestling and cycling are to be found in each canton.

Should a series of international Olympian games be organized, each country and race will have an opportunity of proving what stuff its youth is made of. We note with regret that M. Coubertin does not allude to the considerable part played of late by women in athletic sports.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE TURF.

M R. DALE, son of Dr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, who writes the monthly summary for the *Sunday Magazine*, thus comments upon the connection of Lord Rosebery with the turf: "The Prime Minister's victory in the Derby, though welcomed with enthusiasm by the crowd, seems to us a matter for serious regret. Every one who knows the actual condition of the people is aware that at the present moment betting is doing almost as much harm as drink. It produces a vast mass of crime. It drags down thousands of victims into utter misery and ruin. The turf, like those who live by it, is notoriously corrupt. Lord Rosebery is not supposed to bet himself. He would disdain any association with the sordid wretches who prey upon the folly and the credulity of their fellow-creatures. But he has to take the system as it exists. He is under no illusion and knows that he is powerless to mend it. How can he fail to see that his name and his influence aggravate the evil? They invest what is disreputable with the semblance of honor. They serve to cloak and to mask the evil. He is the first Prime Minister to win the Derby: we trust that he may be the last."

The Betting Craze.

In *Longman's Magazine* Mr. Andrew Lang refers to the subject of gambling in alluding to George Moore's "Esther Waters." Mr. Lang says: "The extreme prevalence of that sordid folly proves two things. First, the poor very naturally want to escape from strikes, labor and weariness into a paradise of hope. Gambling offers them 'the key of the happy golden land,' and sends the gleam of romance flitting before them, the rainbow with the buried treasure at its feet. Therefore the poor bet, and with infinitely more excuse than the rich. The habit is morally and financially ruinous, but if the world is to be cured of betting it will not be by the most powerful tracts, sermons or moral novels appealing to the sentiments. People can only be mended by reason when instructed that the odds against a success worth winning are mathematically incalculable. This plain fact will convince the reasonable, but, unluckily, the reasonable are a very small minority, and perhaps are convinced already. The opium-eater knows the end of opium-eating, and the sporting footman, if he reflects, knows the end of backing horses; but the magical gleam is too much for them, is too much for all of us, for every mortal thinks that he himself is the exception to the general rules. The Socialist may say that property, among other evils, causes gambling. Men hope to increase their possessions, so they bet. But the Red Indian is a practical Communist: he gives all he has away at a moment's notice—for example, on a death in his family. He holds so lightly to property that he is next door to having none. Yet of all gamblers he is the most desperate. In truth, men do not so much want to amass gain, by gambling, as to enjoy the exciting fluctuations of luck. If property were abolished to-morrow, I believe that men would invent a shell currency, like the Papuans, and gamble for that."

Geoffrey Mortimer, writing in the *Free Review* upon the betting craze, says: "An anti-betting organization proposes to bring about a radical reform by legally arraigning the promoters and stewards of one of our great race meetings. This is a method of whole-measures-or-none which permits no temporizing with the British veneration for the race horse. For horse racing is one of our orthodoxies, and the oligarchy of the turf is an ancient and powerful institution. It is probable that a total suppression of betting would mean the ruin of horse racing. I am not prepared to say offhand that this would be a grievous national calamity. But there are tens of thousands of Englishmen who would feel the solid earth heaving beneath them if it were seriously suggested that all betting on horses should be proscribed by law. We associate low trickery, brazen dishonesty and ruffianism with the sport of racing; but it is well to remember that the Crown, the Church, the Army, the Navy, all the potent respectabilities of the community support the turf. The enthusiasm for racing, and staking chances on 'events,' descend through every grade from Marlborough House to the slums. In fact, racing is an integral of our constitution; and the man who attacks it will not escape a charge of sedition."

The Premier and Ladas' Triumph.

The *National Review* says: "Whatever his shortcomings may be in other respects, Lord Rosebery has achieved the unprecedented and imperishable distinction of combining the Premiership with the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, both of which have fallen to him in the same year. Much political capital was anticipated from Ladas's triumph, and the Ministerialists were highly elated on learning the news, while the Opposition were proportionately depressed. It has certainly familiarized a large number of non-politicians with Lord Rosebery's name, and has greatly added to his reputation for good luck, which already stood high; he is more loudly cheered in the music halls than he was a month ago, and the 'man in the street' looks upon him with a friendly eye, as he does on every one associated with sport. On the other hand, the impression created by the Prime Minister's jocular speeches that he is a frivolous man has been deepened by his widely advertised association with the turf, and there has been a growl of deep resentment from a section of the Nonconformists. This correspondence reveals in many letters the deep-rooted English Puritan feeling to which the Radical party owes much of its prosperity, with its uncompromising and not altogether unwholesome detestation of the racing atmosphere. It is difficult, therefore, to say whether Lord Rosebery will gain or lose in political strength by the possession of Ladas; he will probably be more shouted for, but not more voted for. There is an outside chance of his losing some of the most zealous and fanatical supporters of his party, but having made their protest, they will probably convince themselves that the 'Carnival of Rascality' on Epsom Downs is less wicked than the Established Church. Enthusiastic Gladstonians claim that Ladas

is worth 100,000 votes to the party, while equally sanguine Unionists expect to destroy the Premier's influence in Scotland."

GERMANY'S SUCCESS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

MR. CAPPER in the *Contemporary Review* gives a most interesting and useful survey of the present condition of things in Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Capper spent many months in the conquered provinces at the time when they were the cockpit of the great Franco-German war. He has now revisited them after a space of a quarter of a century, and as he has an eye to see and the pen of a ready writer, he is able to furnish us with just the information which we want as to the state of things in the lost provinces. Mr. Capper, although a member of the Society of Friends, is under no delusion as to the irrevocable determination of Germany to hold on to these provinces until she has spent her last mark and her last soldier. Neutralization would precipitate war, and the great rampart which the Germans have erected in the Reichsland will never be willingly surrendered to France. "If, then, it is vain, and even absurd," says Mr. Capper, "to look to the elimination of the danger of a great war, either by the restoration of the provinces to France, or by their neutralization, thus forming a buffer-State between the probable belligerents, what alternative remains to us? First and foremost, to look the facts fairly and squarely in the face, and to realize that Alsace and Lorraine are at least as absolute and integral parts of Germany as Savoy and Nice are of France. When France and Europe recognize this certain truth, we shall have made a first step toward an era of peace."

NOW GERMAN IN SYMPATHY.

We are all the more able to accept this postulate by the evidence which Mr. Capper brings to us as to the immense success which has attended the German policy in Alsace-Lorraine. Alsace, he says, has absolutely ceased to be French. The peasants are not dissatisfied; the wine grower profits by being included in the German Zollverein; and the population generally, with the exception of a few handfuls in the large towns, recognize that the Germans are just and conscientious to a degree. They are saving money, and all that they desire is to be left alone. They dread war, and are settling down as fast as possible into contented subjects of the German Empire. The young men, even those who were born under the French government, have openly asserted that they are no longer Frenchmen. Always German by race, descent and language, they now feel German not only politically, but also in feeling and in sympathy.

Mr. Capper devotes some of his space to explaining the modified kind of Home Rule which has been established in Alsace-Lorraine. Of Lorraine Mr. Capper is able to give an even better account. What is true of the peasantry of Alsace is true of the peasantry of Lorraine. But the German language is spreading much faster in Lorraine than in Alsace. The reason for this is that the Alsatians stick to their *patois*, while the Lorrainers have to learn Ger-

man, and the habitual use of pure German is causing the Germanization of Lorraine to proceed much more rapidly than that of Alsace. Muhlhausen is the chief centre of French feeling in Alsace. So strong is this sentiment that Alsatian recruits when in German uniform are cut by their friends. The sentiment in favor of France in Alsace-Lorraine Mr. Capper does not rank above the Jacobite sentiment in Scotland a hundred years ago. The Burgomeister of Strasburg, who is at the Town Hall all day, and every day receiving citizens, told Mr. Capper that his French was growing quite rusty because he had scarcely any occasion to use it. To complete the good work which Germany has been engaged in since the war, Mr. Capper suggests that all exceptional and repressive legislation should be done away with and that the Home Rule of the Reichsland should be developed so as to make the Landes Ausschuss a Landtag like that of Prussia, Bavaria or Saxony. He would also like to see Alsace annexed to Baden, and Lorraine to Prussia. Mr. Capper's article will, no doubt, be received with a howl of indignation in France.

SOME NATIONAL SONGS.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Chorgesang* compares the German Volkslied, or song of the people, to a sweet-scented tender blossom nestling among moss, and no one will deny that in this particular realm of poetry and music the German nation occupies a foremost place. The last three numbers of the *Chorgesang* contain a brief history of the German Lied.

The German Lied.

So far back as the days of Tacitus, the Germans, says the writer, were wont to honor in song the noble deeds of their heroes, but it was not till the livelier lyrics of Provence had found their way into Germany that the Volkslied proper can be said to have come into existence. It won the hearts of the people at once, however, and it was not long before the peasant, the shepherd, the huntsman, the sailor, the wanderer, each came to have his own songs in which to celebrate the pleasures and bewail the pains of his calling. The mourner, too, turned to the song for comfort and consolation, while the devout found in it the happiest means of expression for his aspirations and his prayers to the throne of the Eternal. Thus each singer felt that the joy and the sorrow of his song were his own joy and his own sorrow, and hence, also, the abundance of this poetry and the great variety of its contents and moods. There is, in fact, not a human emotion that is not depicted in the German Lied.

LOVE SONGS.

In these songs the expressions of love are naturally among the most tender—from innocence to the trembling heart that has been disappointed and deceived. The singer will express in gentle whispers his longing for his chosen one; he will murmur notes of dull despair over breach of faith; he will praise beauty, the blue eyes, and "rosy cheeks red as the wine;" he

will call his beloved "my thought by day and night," "my light, my sun," or "my soul, my flesh and blood." Sometimes, indeed, he compares her to the flowers—the red rose, the white lily, the forget-me-not.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN!

More pathetic is he at the bitter hour of parting and during absence. He cannot go forth on his wanderings without looking back to get a last glimpse of his love; and when he is far away, he recalls the last evening with her who must now be working alone in the stillness of her little chamber; he stands at the window by moonshine and laments the distance between them, and a longing for home goes out in his song. He would fly back, had be but wings; no hour passes in the night that his thoughts are not of the object of his heart; but when he finally does return his mood is changed, and it is "with a wreath of gay flowers in his hat and his staff in his hand" that he sounds his new note of triumph to "smiling Heaven," which has restored him in safety to "his treasure."

THE NOTE OF SORROW.

The song does not always tell us of such a joyful meeting, however. When "Herr Ulrich" returns from the wars "singing till forest and field echo with his song," he is interrupted by the melancholy tolling of the church bell, and he meets a funeral procession wending its way to the grave with his beloved. "When he lifts the coffin-lid and the wreath which conceals the face of his Annelis, he utters not a syllable, for his heart is broken with a yearning sorrow." Saddest of all is the sorrow of the returning lover at breach of faith during his absence. He wanders through the meadows plucking the flowers, and moans, "Were she only dead! I could put a wreath on her grave;" or, "How I should like to die, then all would be still and at rest."

Schubert and the Lied.

Space forbids more than reference to the songs of May, spring and summer, or to the charming melodies composed by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann and many other great masters for the nature-songs of the people. But mention may be made here of an article on Franz Schubert which Antonin Dvorak has contributed to the *Century*, as one of the series of Great Composers Written by Themselves. According to the Bohemian master, Schubert in the Lied is not only the first in point of time, but no one has ever surpassed him. With the Lied, he created a new epoch, as Bach did with the piano, and Haydn with the orchestra. All other song-writers have followed in his footsteps, all are his pupils, and it is to his rich treasure of songs that we owe, as a heritage, the beautiful songs of such masters as Schumann, Franz and Brahms. Schubert composed and accompanied, and Vogl, the famous tenor, interpreted and was lionized. Thus it came about that these songs were gradually made familiar in Viennese circles; but little did the Viennese think that what they heard was to create a new era in music.

The Prussian National Hymn.

What a strange power slumbers in the *Volkslied* and its music! How it can elevate the mind, touch the heart, and kindle in the soul a love for the noble! How, too, when it sings of right and freedom, king and country, it will inspire the people with courage and patriotism! And no song is more capable of this than the Prussian National Hymn, anent which the *Daheim* furnishes some interesting information.

On December 17 last this well-known song celebrated the centenary of its publication. It was after the return to the Prussian capital of Field Marshal Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, after his successful engagements with the French at Pirmasens and Kaiserslautern in Bavaria, that there appeared in the *Spenerische Zeitung* of December 17, 1793, a poem entitled "Berliner Volksgesang." It was signed "Sr." and had "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" as the opening words. The poem had been sent to the paper by Dr. Balthasar Gerhard Schumacher, who was in the habit of signing his Latin translations "Sutor" or "Sr.," but he was not the writer.

THE QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP.

The real author was a German Protestant clergyman, Heinrich Harries (1767-1802), and the hymn first appeared in its original form in the *Flensburger Wochenblatt* of January 27, 1790, as a "Song for the Danish Subjects to Sing on the Birthday of Their King." In 1873, Dr. Ochmann took up the question of authorship and established Harrie's claims, while Dr. Wolfram succeeded in proving that Schumacher, at any rate, was not the original writer. The last two verses of Harrie's song had reference to Danish affairs, and were therefore omitted by Schumacher, but in 1801 Schumacher published another version, also adding two verses, and the song in its newer form was published with the melody arranged for four voices by Hurka. The *Daheim* of December 16, 1893, gives Schumacher's two versions; and on April 21, 1894, returns to the subject, and adds the first five verses of Harrie's poem. Verses two and three are exactly identical with the corresponding verses of Schumacher, and the similarity between the two poets in the remaining parts proves conclusively enough that Schumacher, in his altered version, was only printing the work of an earlier imitator of "God Save the King." Except in the melody and the rhythm, "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" has nothing in common with the English "God Save the King;" and we now see that originally it was not dedicated to the Prussian ruler, but was written in honor of a Danish sovereign.

THE MELODY.

More curious is the story of the melody, about which the *Daheim* of June 9 has an interesting note. The writer refers to a volume published at Paris and bearing the title, "Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créquy de 1710 à 1803." It contains a strange declaration made by three old ladies of the convent of Saint Cyr. The document, which was signed on September 19, 1819, is quoted in full. It sets forth that the three

undersigned have been requested to write down what they know of an old motet, which is generally regarded as an English melody. The said melody, they continue, is the same as that which they had often heard in their community, where it had been preserved traditionally since the days of Louis XIV, the founder of the convent. It was composed by Baptiste Lully, and at the convent it was the custom for all the girls to sing it in unison every time Louis XIV visited the chapel. It has also been sung on the occasion of a visit from Louis XVI and his queen in 1779, and every one in the house was familiar with the song and the music. The ladies are quite certain that the melody is exactly the same as that which is called English. As to the words, they state that they have always been instructed that Madame de Brinon, a principal of the convent, wrote them, and that the poem dates from the time of Louis XIV. The text runs:

Grand Dieu ! sauvez le Roy !
Grand Dieu ! sauvez le Roy !
Venez le Roy !
Que toujours glorieux
Louis victorieux
Voyez ses ennemis
Toujours soumis.
Grand Dieu ! sauvez le Roy !
Grand Dieu ! sauvez le Roy !
Vive le Roy !

THE SONG OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Last year was the centenary of another well-known song and little-known poet. According to the *Daheim*, Bernhard Thiersch was born on April 26, 1793, and was the author of "Ich bin ein Preusse," which was written in 1830 for the King's birthday celebration at Halberstadt. It was first sung to the melody "Wo Muth und Kraft in deutscher Seele flammen," but the music now in use is the composition by Neithardt.

Two Thuringian Volkslieder.

The German wanderers' songs and travelers' songs are almost unique. Elise Polko, in a recent number of the *Gartenlaub*, tells a touching story in connection with "Der Wanderer" and "Ach, wie ist's möglich," two Thuringian songs known all the world over. "Der Wanderer" was composed in 1837 by Friedrich Brückner, father of Oskar Brückner, the cellist, and "Ach, wie ist's möglich" was the composition of Brückner's friend, Kantor Johann Ludwig Böhner, both of Erfurt.

In May, 1849, Wagner had to make his escape from Dresden, and he arrived at Erfurt on his way to Paris, to be conducted across the frontier by Brückner and Böhner. As he was being accompanied through the streets in the moonlight, he stopped suddenly to listen to some female voices singing "Ach, wie ist's möglich," and to the horror of his friends would not budge till he had heard the last note, "I know the melody," he said. "It is sung everywhere. Let me hear every line. What a beautiful parting song! I wish I had composed it!"

As he took his seat in the close vehicle that was

waiting impatiently to take him further on his journey, a soft voice started "The Wanderer :"

Wenn ich den Wandrer frage :
Wo willst du hin ?—

and all joined in the refrain :

Nach Hause, nach Hause !

But at the last line :

Hab' keine Heimat mehr !

a choking voice called out "Da capo !" Then the horses started, and as the party passed out into the moonlight, and that lament "Hab' keine Heimat mehr !" (I have no home now !) became fainter and fainter, the lonely fugitive buried his face in the cushions and wept bitterly.

"THE CANOPY SONG."

Very different is the merry "Kanapee-Lied," whose history Max Friedlander endeavors to trace in No. 2 of the *Vierteljahrsschrift für Musikwissenschaft*. Few German popular songs, he says, have attained such a venerable age or enjoyed such wide popularity, it being sung by students and workmen all over Germany and in German Austria and German Switzerland. Its survival is entirely due to oral transmission, for it is not included in any of the present collections of national songs, nor has it been printed in any Commer's-book during the last century. Wittekind has imitated the metre in his "Krambambuli-Lied" (1745), and Koromandel in his "Doris and Dorothee." Till the middle of our century the melody of the "Kanapee-Lied" was identical with that of the "Krambambuli-Lied," but a few decades ago the "Kanapee-Lied" assumed a new form, and was set to a new melody.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

From the German "Canopy Song" to the American "Star-Spangled Banner" is a far cry. It is Mr. John C. Carpenter who tells, in the *Century* for July, how this song came to be written, and he says that of all national airs this breathes the purest patriotism : "Those of England, Russia, and Austria are based upon a sentimental loyalty, long outgrown by this agrarian and practical age. 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' while it is animated, patriotic, defiant, neither cringes nor boasts; it is as national in its spirit as it is adequate in the expression of that spirit."

Francis Scott Key, the author, was a practicing lawyer in Washington who had a liking for the military profession, and who therefore became aide-de-camp to General Smith. It was during the British invasion, in 1814, that the famous song was written. Key, who had been taken prisoner by the British, watched from an enemy's ship the attack on Baltimore. The British, thinking themselves safe, avoided Fort McHenry, but in doing so fell under the guns of the Lazaretto on the opposite side of the channel. In the long night which followed, Key could learn nothing of the fortunes of the fight; but in the morning, when he was straining his eyes to see which flag floated over the ramparts, he was able to discern dimly the American flag still proudly defiant, and in

that supreme moment was written "The Star-Spangled Banner."

CROMWELL, CREATOR OF THE FIRST CAVALRY SOLDIER.

"THE creation of the first cavalry soldier" is the result of Captain Oliver Cromwell's memorable resolve to "get men of a spirit that is likely to go on, as far as gentlemen will go." Such is the opening statement of the very interesting sketch in *Macmillan's* of "The Beginnings of the British Army (the Cavalry)." As an illustration of the elementary condition of cavalry drill when Cromwell began his task, one quaint instruction is cited: "If your horse be resty so as he cannot be put forwards, then let one take a cat tied by the tail to a long pole; and when he [the horse] goes backward, thrust the cat within his tail where she may claw him; and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noise. Or otherwise take a hedgehog, and tie him strait by one of his feet inside of the horse's tail, that so he [the hedgehog] may squeal and prick him."

"Firearms were the rage of the day;" the sword was "quite a secondary consideration;" lances were out of fashion. The writer goes on to destroy some pet illusions about the famous Rupert charge. He says: "The ordinary cavalry attack was delivered by ranks; each rank fired its two pistols and filed or countermarched to the rear, leaving the next rank to do likewise. Anything more remote from 'shock action' can hardly be conceived."

"At Marston Moor. . . . Rupert attacked Cromwell in front and flank, with the result that both sides 'stood at sword's point a pretty while hacking one another,' and evidently doing each other little harm; till Cromwell's men, probably from superior discipline, at last broke through."

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUPERT'S CHARGE.

"Nor does it seem to us that we are quite correct in looking upon Rupert as a kind of Murat, as the usual fashion is. Take for instance his attack at Naseby. He advanced up a slight incline, and he 'came fast' as we are expressly told, probably at a trot. Ireton, who was opposed to him, also advanced down the hill. On seeing him Rupert halted, thus giving Ireton the chance of plunging down upon him with irresistible force. But Ireton also halted in his turn, partly on account of 'the disadvantage of the ground, partly to allow some of his troops to recover their stations.' Had Rupert continued his advance he would have found Ireton in disorder; but as it was he gave him time to get his troops together. Then he charged Ireton and routed him. . . . Altogether it seems to us certain that cavalry charges, in the sense of swift, sudden onslaught, were the exception in the Civil War."

"Of the British cavalry soldier, as Cromwell originally made him, we should seek our ideas not in modern pictures which make a cavalry action of the Civil War as headlong a matter as the charge of the

Greys at Waterloo, but in the old pictures of Wouvermanns, where the cavaliers carouse about firing pistols in each other's faces. The writer concludes with a lively picture of the new model trooper in his new red coat faced with his colonel's colors, his great boots and huge clinking spurs; a soldier before all things in spite of the text on his lips. It seems a far cry from this light cavalryman of the seventeenth century to the hussar of the present day, yet they may not be so distant after all."

THE BUILDING OF A BATTLESHIP.

ALBERT FRANKLIN MATTHEWS describes in an article, "The Evolution of the Battleship," in the July *Century*, the great shipyards of the Cramps, where our monster sea dragons are hatched out. Mr. Matthews says :

THE CRAMP SHIP YARD.

"The Cramp shipyard has nearly a quarter of a mile of water-front. Along this frontage are ships in various stages of construction, some on the stocks and some in the water, illustrating almost every step in the building of a vessel. Here, near the entrance to the yard, is an acre or more of punching-machines, enormous contrivances that, as they close their jaws, with their ungainly teeth bite out holes for rivets in the plates and frames as easily as a farmer's wife takes out the core of an apple. Over there is a steel checker-board frame into which big pins are set in a curve. Against the pins stalwart sledge-swingers, half-naked, bend the cherry-red frames and plates, as they are slid out of the furnace, into the shapes they must assume for use in the vessels. Here is a great row of blacksmith forges. Over there is a building where a dozen monster boilers are in construction, and where a traveling crane lifts and moves them as easily as a hotel porter does big trunks. Here are big ship-engines, some set up and some taken down. Here are foundries where manganese-bronze screws are cast, and where brass and iron are fashioned into a thousand forms. Here is the great mold-loft where every line in the ship is laid down, and from which wooden counterparts of the vessels are made before the steel construction begins. Here are the wood-working shops, the gun factory, the great storehouse, and there is the floating derrick that can pick up a seventy-ton boiler, move it 300 feet, lift it high in the air, and place it in a ship in thirty minutes, with as careful an adjustment as a watchmaker uses in fitting a movement in its place. And here are 5,000 men employed in various capacities—machinists, wood-workers, molders, and perhaps most noticeable of all, riveters in sets of three, one man to hold a big sledge against the red-hot rivet, and two, one a right-handed worker and the other left-handed, to pound it until it becomes a part of the ship. So the work goes on until after about two years the ship that existed only in specifications becomes a living thing.

"In putting this ship together the same methods are used as in a merchantman. The keel is first laid

on big blocks, arranged at intervals of about three feet, on an incline of about five-eighths of an inch to a foot, so as to give the requisite pitch in launching. The *Paris* had an incline of half an inch to the foot, but for the battleships, which are shorter and nearly as heavy, a steeper incline is required. After the keel is laid the two frames in the centre of the boat are put up, and then others fore and aft follow until the stern-post and ram are fixed into place. The plates on the sides are riveted on, and it is not until the hull is half finished that we notice a radical difference between it and the hull of the merchantman. Then we catch the first glimpse of the protective deck. This is a turtle-back of steel from three to four inches thick reaching from side to side, and in most naval vessels from bow to stern. At the sides it extends about three feet below the water line. Below this deck are the engines, boilers, and a spare steering apparatus. If a shot could get through the sides of the vessel it might kill men—that is to be expected in warfare—but it must pass through this sloping inner deck of steel before it can disable the vital parts of the vessel. It is this protective deck that makes valuable the cruisers that at present constitute the main strength of our navy. A shot might go through their pasteboard sides easily, but it would be a long time before the engines would be disabled in an engagement. It is on this protective deck that the steel fort of the *Indiana* rests. From the ends of the redoubt this protective deck runs fore and aft, to bow and stern, and if all this frail part of the vessel were shot away, the ship could still float and fight.

LAUNCHING DAY.

"So the building goes on until the launching day comes, and two broad ways are built up against the bottom of the vessel, and the keel blocks on which it has been resting are knocked away. In the launch of the *Indiana* Mr. Nixon ran a row of electric lights beneath the bottom of the vessel, adding another innovation to the details of American shipbuilding. Each launching way consists of upper and lower planking, between which is spread thousands of pounds of the best tallow. At the bow of the boat these upper and lower planks are clamped together, and when all is ready they are sawed apart and the vessel starts. The upper part of the ways slides into the water with the vessel, and the lower part with the smoking hot tallow remains stationary. A launch in these days is so smooth and so soon ended, rarely occupying more than twelve seconds from start to finish, that one scarcely realizes its difficulties. Three things are absolutely necessary: It must be on time, when the tidal water is highest; it must be of smart speed, so as not to stick on its downward journey to the water; and it must be accomplished without straining. So complex a thing is a launch that the careful engineer-in-charge is able to estimate the strain on every part of the vessel for every position it occupies, at intervals of one foot, on its way down the incline. There is one supreme moment. It is when the vessel is nearly two-thirds in the water.

The buoyancy of the water raises the vessel and throws its weight on its shoulders. Here is where the greatest danger of straining comes, and should the ways break down, the vessel would be ruined, a matter of nearly \$2,000,000 in a ship like the *Indiana* when it was launched."

CLEAR AIMS IN EDUCATION.

Research the Vital Spirit of Teaching.

THE Forum signalizes the month of great educational conferences and discussions in the United States by the publication of three articles dealing with living problems in pedagogics. President G. Stanley Hall leads off with a plea for university methods, the saving element of which he characterizes by the one word, *research*.

"Research has always been the touchstone upon which the value of university work was tested. This relentless inquiry has been pursued more exclusively by professors with less co-operation from advanced students than the present demands. But nothing has been exempt. God and the existence of the external world have been investigated, and the universe evolved from pure thought, being, *ego*, will, cosmic gas; and even absurdities have had free scope. Never has the world seen such burning and all-sided curiosity. What is matter, soul, type, idea? How and why did they come to be? What are all the forms of knowledge abstractly possible for thought, and of existence possible for being? What is the essence of life, love, freedom, duty, law, state, religion? All the old forms of laws and belief men had lived by were upturned and every possibility explored in quest of deeper foundations. But the most perfect liberty was never more perfectly vindicated by its fruits. In all this ferment shallow and bad ideas have died, and truth has come to new power. While weak men have passed through a period of confusion, and some have grown sterile, strong natures have only struck deeper root."

The Ideal Training of an American Boy.

Thomas Davidson advances some radical ideas on the education of American youth. His advocacy of private schools will seem rather un-American to many; but there is much good sense in what he says regarding the advantages of travel:

"It is very difficult to overestimate the value of carefully managed travel for young Americans. Our distance from other peoples, and the rarity of our opportunities for seeing foreign life, coupled with a certain supercilious insularity inherited from England, impart to us a kind of provincialism which is not only unpleasant socially, but also detrimental to moral autonomy. Foreign travel in early life does away with this and renders the American truly cosmopolitan, as he ought to be. But it does much more than this. It offers opportunities for a study of human history in all its departments,—ethnic, social, political, industrial, aesthetic, religious,—such as nothing else could give. It imparts to foreign literature, ancient and modern, a meaning and a reality which

it can never attain in a school room. How different is "The Odyssey" read on the shores of the Aegean, "The Oresteia" read in the Dionysiac theatre in Athens or on the acropolis of Mycenae, the Platonic "Phaedo" read in the "prison of Socrates," the odes of Horace read on the hills behind Subiaco, or the orations of Cicero read in sight of the Roman Forum, from what they are when read as parsing exercises in the school of a "crammer" for Harvard or Yale! And how different is even the Bible when read in Judea from what it is elsewhere! But travel does yet more: it allows boys to see, under the most favorable circumstances, the great products of ancient, mediaeval, and modern art, to exercise themselves in foreign languages, to become acquainted with the scenes of great historic events, and, last but not least, to obtain that individual attention which is so essential to true culture, and so difficult to give in large schools. This last advantage alone, it seems to me, is sufficient to turn the balance in favor of tutorial over school education. A large school is nearly always a hot-house of mediocrity in scholarship and philistinism in morals."

Will the Co-educated Co-educate Their Children?

Professor Martha Foote Crow gives the result of an inquiry instituted among women graduates of co-educational colleges with a view to learning whether or not they will be willing to have their own sons and daughters trained in a like environment. A very large majority answered affirmatively.

"A fair summing up of the opinions expressed in the letters of these thoughtful women would seem to be that co-education in its ideal form offers the best advantages to both men and women, intellectually, socially, morally and physically; but that, because of the imperfect development of human beings, this ideal form nowhere exists as yet; that, under present conditions, there are serious difficulties under both systems, but that these difficulties are more likely to be advantageously met in the long run under the system of co-education than in separate schools. Probably all the ladies addressed would, if directly asked, agree that it is well, in the present still transitional state of the history, that all experiments should be tried; that the separate and the co-ordinate, the free-and-easy and the supervised—every form and variation—should be brought forth, until we prove all things and are able to hold fast that which is best. Surely we are going slowly enough for thorough testing, as many, many women know to their sorrow; yet the gain may be in the end more certain for the delay. A chivalrous gentleman once said that rather than see one woman lose her feminine bloom he would have all women swept out of college halls. In answer to this it might be said that if, through the presence of women in university halls, many generations of men are made to have a nobler regard, not only for the women that are dear to them, but also for woman-kind in general, for the ideal womanhood however embodied, and if, through this heightening and broaden-

ing of their natures, they come to see that a scheme of life that, as now all over the world, sacrifices a certain portion of womankind in order to keep others in cloistered possession, is unchivalrous and vicious to the last degree and must be abolished,—then perhaps the manliness of a few at the start will be forgiven. But it is not contemplated that any one's bloom shall be sacrificed. There are indications enough to warrant an opinion that this is not necessary. And therefore we can proceed the more joyously."

NIKOLA TESLA AND HIS WORKS.

IN the *New Science Review* Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten gives a sketch of Nikola Tesla, together with a short account of what this distinguished young scientific investigator and inventor has accomplished. Before the advent of Tesla into the scientific field, we learn from Lieutenant Patten that out of both pure theory and physical research the general conclusion had been arrived at "that all manifestations of energy are but the different tangible or apparent evidences of one and the same force; that all energy, whatever its form of manifestation, is simply molecular agitation of greater or less degree." This being true, it follows that heat and light are merely the results of molecular agitation, and could this agitation be set up by purely mechanical means, heat or light would result. Tesla conceived the bold idea that by causing matter to pass to the stage of luminous vibration, without remaining for any appreciable time in the stage of heat vibration, it would produce light without heat; and, says Lieutenant Patten, "so near has he come to the practical accomplishment of this conception that he has set the scientific minds of all Europe thinking, and placed his name beside that of Hertz."

HIS BEGINNINGS.

Tesla was born in Herzegovina, near the western borderland of Turkey, and in early youth was a pupil of the government schools where he lived. His twenty-third year found him in Paris, whither he had come to study engineering at the Ecole Polytechnique. From this school he went to the Edison Station in Paris as an engineer, and later to the celebrated laboratory near Orange, N. J. He remained with Mr. Edison for several years, but having many ideas that he wished to develop independently, he left that employ, and has since conducted a laboratory of his own in New York, which has been devoted purely to physical research and scientific investigation.

"Mr. Tesla started with the idea of setting matter into vibration at a rate approximating that of light (some two and a half millions a second), with the expectation that under such violent molecular agitation it would emit light. He has not as yet succeeded in obtaining so high a rate, but a much lower one produced some very surprising luminous effects. The general plan at first was this: To construct an alternating current dynamo that would produce this high rate of current alternation or pulsation. This current, now known as the 'high frequency' current,

will cause luminous effects in different media. Thus, in a darkened room, a bare copper wire conveying such a current will be seen to glow, and vacuum tubes will shine brightly, as a result of a molecular bombardment or agitation of the ether atoms, when such a current is sent through them under very high pressure—the very high electro-motive force of several hundred thousands of volts being used in most of his experiments of this character. The dynamo method for getting very high frequencies was soon abandoned as inadequate, and the oscillatory discharge of a Leyden jar or plate condensers was substituted. This answered much better, although the frequency was then an unknown quantity and quite beyond control; and this departure led to the discovery of some very beautiful electro-static effects, which are still being pushed by many investigators with the hope of arriving at some result of commercial value."

HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

"Mr. Tesla claims that all electric and magnetic effects are traceable to the action of electro-static molecular forces, and in confirmation of this theory he produces what appears to be a veritable flame by the action of electro-statically charged molecules of gas. A flame is actually shown issuing from the tip of a wand, or from the ends of his fingers, which flame is devoid of heat, and by it no material is consumed. Perhaps the most surprising of the new facts elicited from his investigations is that the shock due to these very high voltage and high frequency currents can be supported by a person without any serious inconvenience. He passes a current of 200,000 volts through his body with perfect impunity, whereas one of 2,000 volts will produce almost certain death from even a momentary shock. In one experiment, two wires are stretched parallel to each other across the room. When given the high tension current they emit streams of light, or brush discharges so profusely that light enough is produced to distinguish objects in the room. If the wires are bent into concentric hoops, one inside the other in the same plane, the annular space between them is filled with streamers that make a sheet of flame a yard or more in area.

"Mr. Tesla is viewed by some as an impractical inventor—a mere visionary enthusiast—but this is hardly fair to one who has built up an entirely novel method for the experimental investigation of physical phenomena. This method, with its vast array of beautiful experiments, is original, and goes some steps beyond any point reached by previous work in the same line. There seems to be little of practical value in it for the electrical engineer."

To the practical man of electricity Mr. Tesla stands as the inventor of the rotary field motor, which he brought forth in 1888. Some idea of the importance of this discovery may be had when it is known that the largest electrical enterprise in the world, the 50,000 horse-power plant for sending the Niagara water power to Buffalo and other distant towns, will use the multiphase system that Tesla announced to the world through this motor.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE article on the A. P. A., as well as the educational symposium, are reviewed in another department.

CARLYLE'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

Frederic Harrison begins a series of "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," with an essay on "Carlyle's Place in Literature." With the thought expressed in this paragraph most readers will be likely to agree: "It is perilous for any man, however consummate be his genius, to place himself on a solitary rock apart from all living men and defiant of all before him, as the sole source of truth out of his own inner consciousness. It is fatal to any man, however noble his own spirit, to look upon this earth as 'one fuliginous dust heap,' and the whole human race as a mere herd of swine rushing violently down a steep place into the sea. Nor can the guidance of mankind be with safety entrusted to one who for eighty-six years insisted on remaining an omnivorous reader and omnigenous writer of books."

THE MANLY POLITICIAN.

Theodore Roosevelt discourses on "The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics," which he holds should never be divorced. "To sum up, then, the men who wish to work for decent politics must work practically, and yet must not swerve from their devotion to a high ideal. They must actually do things, and not merely confine themselves to criticising those who do them. They must work disinterestedly, and appeal to the disinterested element in others, although they must also do work which will result in the material betterment of the community. They must act as Americans through and through, in spirit and hope and purpose, and, while being disinterested, unselfish and gentle in their dealings with others, they must also show that they possess the essential manly virtues of energy, of resolution and of indomitable personal courage."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Billings continues his investigations into American municipal sanitation, writing this month on the health of Boston and Philadelphia.

Congressman Harter argues for the adoption of the "globe" system of gold and silver coinage, *i. e.*, the opening of our mints to the coinage of both metals, with the proviso that the coins thus made shall be stamped "globes" instead of "dollars," and that they shall not be legal tender, the legal tender function of silver and gold already coined being retained.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler arraigns the government for extravagance and inefficiency in the erection of public buildings, showing that during the last forty years it has expended a hundred millions of dollars for this purpose without taking any thought what the buildings would be like when completed. He alleges that the cost of this work has been half as great again as the cost of private building, with very inferior architectural results.

The woeful experiences of the American actor are narrated by Mr. Rudolph de Cordova, who censures the managers for abusing the artists in their employ, and the members of the profession for submitting to such abuse.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

POSTMASTER DAYTON'S article on "The Postal Service of New York," Clark Howell's on the repudiation of State debts and President Traynor's defense of the A. P. A are reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

Ex-Speaker Reed scores the present national administration in his usually effective style. His chief point of attack is the treatment of the tariff question by Congress. Speaking of the sugar clauses, the wealth of sarcasm for which the Maine Congressman is famous finds vent in this fashion: "Is not this something which recalls the words 'culminating atrocity of class legislation'?" How unfortunate it is for a party to have gone into action with so large and interesting a vocabulary—"culminating atrocity of class legislation," "fraud," "robbery," "paternalism," "selfish interests." How queer they look now, those children of the swiftly vibrating tongue as they lie side by side in their last resting-places. They were lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

ENGLAND'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

Madame Adam characterizes England's Egyptian policy in these forceful words: "But now at last we clearly understand the rôle played by England for the past ten years—which is established by a thousand proofs—that in place of increasing the prestige and authority of the Khedive, she has lowered and broken them; that instead of aiding the native capacity in its development, she has simply crushed it; that sooner than help the local element, or enlighten the national spirit of Egypt, England would weaken them, and place her sinister influence upon them; that, in short, instead of working for the reorganization of Egypt for the benefit of the Egyptians, she has with implacable hate done her best to make such reorganization impossible."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Goldwin Smith indulges in a somewhat gloomy forecast of "Problems and Perils of British Politics." "Still there is force in old England," he says, "if the man can be found to call it forth."

Governor Tillman and Mayor Dargan, in "A Last Word on the South Carolina Liquor Law," leave the public as much in doubt as ever as to the merits of the question at issue.

The question, "How to make West Point more useful" is discussed in an article by F. A. Mitchel, who maintains that more young men should be educated there to serve as officers of the National Guard.

THE ARENA.

THE series of papers on occult science by Dr. Heinrich Hensoldt is continued in the July number with an article on the Thibetans. The writer maintains that the occult science of Thibet is not of native growth, but altogether an imported article. Mr. James L. Hughes, public school inspector, of Toronto, replies in this number to Professor Goldwin Smith's protest against woman suffrage. The *Arena*'s editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, utters a spirited remonstrance against the continued vio-

lations by our government of treaty rights conceded to Japan. For the customary single-tax article there is substituted in this number a story entitled "How They 'Boomed' the Elgin Street Church," by A. R. Carman. The moral of the tale is obvious, and all that the most ardent follower of Henry George could desire. "Awakened—a Social Study," by Walter Blackburn Harte, is graphic and vigorous, not at all a conventional review article. This month's symposium for the service of the Unions for Practical Progress is on the subject of "Public Parks and Playgrounds." A useful bibliography is appended. The Rev. W. H. Savage has a thoughtful analytical discussion of "Whittier's Religion." It supplements previous articles on the religious views of eminent poets, a line of inquiry in which the *Arena* has taken the lead.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

THIS magazine is now the official organ of the American Institute of Civics. The July number is the first under the new arrangement, and is largely devoted to articles explaining the aims and methods of the organization and to notes of progress from the field of municipal reform. A new department, called "The Outlook" contains notes and comments of interest to workers in the cause of good government.

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

In concluding an article on "The Movement for Good City Government," Mr. Herbert Welsh makes the point that far more than local interests are involved in such a movement: "But also let us not forget that upon the character of the city's administration largely depends the dignity, honor, and wisdom of our national character and our national politics. The machine government of our cities has, of late years, made itself conspicuously felt in the lowered tone of the Senate of the United States, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, by their representation in that once imposing and dignified body, give force to this statement. National patriotism, as well as a desire for local well-being, should stimulate us to undertake this reform. It can only be effected by the patient, intelligent, self-sacrificing efforts of the best men and women in our great cities. But there is no line of effort which will more richly repay expenditure, which will bring in a more varied and important harvest of results."

THE NEW REVIEW.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK subjects the British Budget of 1894 to severe criticism. He argues that the graduated death duties embody a principle denounced by economists; they form a tax on capital which eventually falls on the working classes; they at once discourage prudent saving and generous spending by the rich. He concludes with a sigh for the Referendum. Mr. T. H. S. Escott supplies a generous yet discriminating "Appreciation" of the late Edmund Yates, whom he describes as "the chief and most capable creator of a new school of journalism." His lecturing tour in America is said to have laid the foundation stone of the prosperity which marked the latter half of his life. "The Art of the Hoarding" is discussed by three experts. London prophesies Mr. Aubrey Peardsley, "will soon be resplendent with advertisements, and against a leaden sky skysigns will trace their formal arabesque. Beauty has laid siege to the city, and telegraph wires shall no longer be the sole joy of our aesthetic perceptions." M. Jules Chérét

says he aims at an effective and harmonious combination of brilliant colors; eschewing black and white, he prefers red, yellow and blue to secondary or composite tints. He likes the largest size of poster best, which enables him to introduce life-size human figures. Mr. Dudley Hardy approves simplicity in outline, and next to red thinks yellow most effective, as it shows by night.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THIS month's *Contemporary* is an excellent number, of widely varied interest and solid value. Mr. S. J. Capper's "Alsace and Lorraine," and Mr. W. T. Stead's "Incidents of Labor War in America," have been separately noticed.

COST OF COMPENSATION FOR ALL ACCIDENTS.

Mr. A. D. Provan, M.P., desires to see "all accidents compensated for," and holds that the only way to secure this end is "by making insurance compulsory on employers, by payment to an accident insurance office or to a government-managed insurance fund." He has estimated the probable cost to the industries of England which such a system of insurance would entail. He calculates that it would involve a total annual outlay of about \$10,000,000 altogether, taking the largest scale of compensation allowed by the Employers' Liability act, while the expenses connected with the management of the fund would be fully met by the addition of a further \$500,000. This would be no serious tax on industrial resources, since the accidents are now paid for by friends or relatives or charity, or other means; and even in such risky works as the Manchester Canal and the Forth Bridge it would have only added \$500,000 to the \$65,000,000 which the canal cost, and \$300,000 to the \$16,125,000 which was the cost of the bridge. He would have the government "undertake the management of the insurance fund for the whole of the industries of the country, charging to each a rate proportionate to the risks involved, and increasing or lessening these rates from time to time in order to keep the fund solvent and charging less or more to individual employers or companies as they found their workshops and factories were free from accident or were otherwise, just as accident insurance offices do at present. The fund would be self-supporting, and would neither benefit the taxpayer nor be a charge on him."

INCOMPARABLE HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Phil Robinson has seen Hampstead Heath for the first time, and describes his visit with charming enthusiasm. It reminded him of the Delectable Mountains. It gave him, he says, "one of the finest views in the whole of this round world of ours. I have seen more of its surface than most men, but I cannot remember any view to beat it." With Parliament Hill and Highgate rising before him, and London with St. Paul's in view stretching away to the right, he exclaims: "What is the Bay of Naples, with its bitter, relentless, gentian blue overhead, and its sun-scorched, dusty, and grassless ground beneath, compared to this view from Hampstead Heath? Where else can you find such satisfying beauty? Not in Lisbon as seen from the river, nor in Sydney harbor, nor in Southern California, nor anywhere else, not even in Nature's most favored island—New Zealand. There is nothing, I believe, like it anywhere to captivate and comfort both the eye and mind at once."

Yet, he confesses, "the whole place seems to sniff of Bank Holiday." Small birds there are in profusion, and

the crab-apple trees rouse him to a rare rapture ; but in no part of the open Heath could he find a single flower. Only where wire netting protected some growing ivy were wild flowers present, and in a plenty which told what the Heath as a whole would have been but for the picking fingers of children, and the tread of innumerable feet.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THREE is plenty of variety in the current *National Review* but little that stands out in strong relief.

WILL FRANCE TURN SOCIALIST ?

"H. L." supposes that France is generally regarded as the country in which the system of Socialism will first be practically attempted. But he points out that "the total number of lots into which the agricultural land is subdivided is stated in the latest returns to be 14,236,000, with an average of 3.50 *hectares* or 8.64 acres. . . . Three-quarters of the proprietors of the soil of France may be said to own lots under 4.94 acres, and nine-tenths of them an area not exceeding 14.82. . . . It seems hard to imagine that a population which numbers a land-owner for every 3.8 inhabitants, and a savings bank depositor for every 6.2, should, according to human foresight, be prevailed upon to lend a willing ear to the social revolutionist."

"THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN REALISM."

So Mr. Arthur Tilley, varying Turgenev's phrase, styles Gogol, born in 1809 in the province of Poltava : "Gogol was essentially a humorist ; that is to say, he viewed the topsy-turvydom of life rather with sympathetic laughter than with savage indignation or scientific neutrality. But the quality of his humor underwent a considerable change. He began as an observer of the human comedy ; he ended as a lasher of national vices. His earliest mood resembles the gentle malice of Jane Austen, his latest has the bitterness, though not the savagery, of Swift."

"A member of the Bechuanaland Police Force," who was one of Captain Forbes' party, recounts his adventures and allows that "there is a broad substratum of truth" in some of Mr. Labouchere's accusations.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THIS month's is a distinctly quiet number. There is much solid reading, but the elements that strike and stir are rare. Mr. Swinburne leads off with a short poem on Carnot, in which his vituperation of "the snake-souled anarch" is more prominent than admiration of the late President, or than sympathy with France.

CENTENARY OF GIBBON'S DEATH.

Mr. Frederic Harrison recalls that Gibbon died in January, 1794, and that the Royal Historical Society are preparing a celebration of the centenary. He hopes that it will be made the occasion of repairing public omission or default, for "it is a public default that our national collections contain no likeness of the greatest historian of modern times, that our national monuments contain not a tablet to record his name, that his memory is not kept alive by a single object of any kind in any public place or museum, that not a single living scholar has ever had access to the mass of writings he left, which still remain sealed up in a country house. Edward Gibbon has been dead more than a hundred years, leaving a mass of original papers, memoirs, diaries, and essays to his biographer, who has himself been dead seventy-three years.

It cannot be supposed that Lord Sheffield's descendants and representatives can have any reluctance to a fresh examination of the Gibbon remains. And there is every reason that the centenary of our great historian's death should be made the occasion of a proper search among these precious remnants by authorized and qualified persons."

THE FUTURE OF TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

Sir Wm. Des Vœux controverts Miss Shaw's roseate forecast of the development of tropical Australia by means of colored labor under an aristocracy of whites. He gravely deplores the Kanaka traffic as steadily depopulating Polynesia, which cannot be peopled by Europeans. He prefers for Australia an unmixed English race, even if the tropical portion remains uncultivated. Besides these objections, the amount of labor required and the competition of more temperate lands will, he holds, make North Australian progress extremely slow.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Sidney Webb derides "the failure of the Royal Labor Commission," and scoffs at its report as an "omnium gatherum of irresponsible and second-hand opinions" instead of facts. She does, however, rejoice in the "complete collapse" of the Individualist majority.

Mr. Lewis T. Dibdin assails what he terms "The Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales." He claims to be "a diligent student of Nonconformist literature," but declares that he has "never seen even an attempted defense of disendowment as a matter of right and wrong!"

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE current number is somewhat above the average. The paper on the position of the House of Lords, which gives a concise summary view of the constitution of the Upper Houses of modern nations and Colonies, is noticed elsewhere.

GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Escott draws a series of picturesque contrasts between the Grand Old Man and his quondam Lieutenant. He compares the former to Burke and declares that "alike as English Liberal and cosmopolitan friend of liberty, Mr. Gladstone has ever been an idealist first and a practical politician afterwards." Mr. Chamberlain is "the embodiment of the genius of electioneering, above all things the astute and agile party manager." As a House of Commons debater, and as "a rhetorical epigrammatist," and not in these points alone, he is scarcely inferior to Disraeli himself. Mr. Escott insists that Mr. Chamberlain owed his rise "solely to his own eminence" as a municipal and Radical statesman, and there can be "no question of ingratitude" to a chief with whom he was never intimate.

THE SEVEN CHIEF AMERICAN POETS.

Mr. Thomas Bradfield includes under this head "The Seven Chief American Poets," Bryant, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Whitman, and Emerson. The most American of them all he finds to be Whittier : "Whittier's works reflect the national temperament more faithfully than any of the distinguished writers we have referred to, with the exception perhaps of Lowell, in those peculiarly humorous poems which describe with singular fidelity certain distinctive traits of his countrymen."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Withy suggests as a satisfactory solution of the Land Question in England, and as a settlement of the

Home Rule problem, the appropriation to State purposes of the whole of the rental value of the land; "an ideal Budget—no rates, no taxes, and a lower rent." The survey of contemporary literature constitutes one-third of the entire contents.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THIS month's contents reach a fairly good average. We have noticed elsewhere Mr. Hancock's description of co-operative workmen's settlements in Mulhouse and Milan.

THE ITALIAN OUTLOOK.

Rev. H. R. Haweis, who has just been "passing through Italy from north to south and from south to north," gives his impressions. "The present rerudescence of Mazzinian Republicanism (without the nobleness of Mazzini) is the actual and grave danger of the monarchy and of the people." The things indispensable are the monarchy, the army, and—probity. "From top to bottom, every one robs and scrambles and intrigues." The Pope is now immensely popular. "Many think that were Cavour now at the helm, Leo XIII would come to terms. The old *non possumus* is felt to be obsolete, and for the first time in nineteen centuries something like a handsome compromise might at this moment be made. I have this from inner Papal circles, and I have no doubt it will be denied, but it is not altogether untrue."

MR. BALFOUR'S GOOD WORK.

Mr. T. W. Russell gives a glowing account of the work done by the Irish Congested Districts Board with \$206,250 at its disposal annually. It makes a goodly tale of industries fostered, taught, or revived. Loans for boats, and gear lent to fishermen, new fishing grounds adopted, curing stations established which have made fishing profitable, the redistribution of holdings, improvement of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry breeding, instruction in bee-keeping, encouragement of creameries, and the laying out of "example holdings," are among the good things Mr. Balfour's Board has conferred.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

BANGKOK, as described by Mr. Curzon in his series of "Strange Cities of the Far East," is a curious mixture. European and Siamese buildings, dress and customs; picturesque to a remarkable degree, and as insatiable as it is picturesque. With telephone and telegraph, it yet is crowded with temples in every stage of decay; for the piety of the Siamese consists in building new rather than repairing old temples. "Q" writes a breezy poem, "Jetsam." Rudyard Kipling also contributes a piece of poetry which requires all the weight of his name to save it from dullness. Sir Lepel Griffin indulges in vehement strictures upon anonymity in journalism. For example: "It will be said that the liberty of the press would be curtailed if journalism ceased to be anonymous. I would reply that it is well to ride a runaway horse with a sufficient bridle. Instead of responsible men of authority and genius giving to the world each day the mature and acknowledged fruit of their wisdom and experience, the poor puzzle-headed public is bewildered by a hundred anonymous voices shouting to it in different notes and tunes, like a circus orchestra in a village fair. In default of visible objects of respectable worship, they erect a fetish of the loudest and most fluent talker, who just now happens to be Mr. Gladstone."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

WE review, among our leading articles, Miss C. H. Spence's "An Australian's Impressions of America."

The July *Harper's* is a charming fiction number, as is proper for the midsummer months. Charles Dudley Warner begins a story which he calls "The Golden House," Miss Grace King has a short story "The Evening Party," as have also Robert Grant, Charles S. Reinhardt, the artist, Brander Matthews, Eva Austrether, and Owen Wister, while Mr. Du Maurier gives us a tragic chapter of his novel, "Trilby."

In Mr. Howells' paper, which he is calling "My First Visit to New England," he has an interesting paragraph describing the publisher Fields, the intimate of Holmes and Lowell. Mr. Howells says:

"I recall with the affection due to his friendly nature, and to the kindness afterwards to pass between us for many years, the whole aspect of the publisher when I first saw him. His abundant hair, and his full 'beard as broad as any spade,' that flowed from his throat in Homeric curls, were touched with the first frost. He had a fine color, and his eyes, as keen as they were kind, twinkled restlessly above the wholesome russet-red of his cheeks. His portly frame was clad in those Scotch tweeds which had not yet displaced the traditional broad-cloth with us in the West, though I had sent to New York for a rough suit, and so felt myself not quite unworthy to meet a man fresh from the hands of the London tailor."

CENTURY.

AMONG our leading articles we have quoted from Charles D. Warner's "present day paper," "The Attack on the Senate," and from Albert F. Matthews' on "The Evolution of the Battleship." In our last number we reviewed the paper which appears in this July *Century*, by Dr. Albert Shaw, entitled "What German Cities do for Their Citizens."

Two writers collaborate in giving a sketch of the German comic paper, *Fliegende Blätter*, which is illustrated with some of the most comical cartoons from that facetious organ. *Fliegende Blätter* was founded in 1844, just three years after the birth of *London Punch*, but these writers say the German periodical was not in any wise suggested or molded by the English one. The conservatism of the paper is an added proof of the fact that humor has nothing to do with innovation and progress.

"Nations have fallen and risen, philosophies have been supplanted, and science has discovered new realms of thought, but still *Fliegende Blätter* has lived on, passed from father to children, quite unchanged, except that the leaves fly freer and farther, as trees grow and multiply, and as children outnumber their parents. The title is the same, the illustration which surrounds it is still unchanged, and shows the queer little people—the jester, poet, and fool, entertaining both peasant and lady—just as years ago. The eldest sons of the founders are now in charge, and many of the original artists illustrate new jokes on old subjects. Its old home is its present home, and the fundamental character of the journal is unaltered."

Two well known novelists begin stories in this number of the *Century*. Marion Crawford sends the first chapters of a very characteristic tale called "Love in Idleness," the scene being laid at Bar Harbor; the story evidently is a continuation of his late studies of American

life. Mrs. Burton Harrison begins the much-talked-of story, "A Bachelor Maid," the course of which can be pretty surely diagnosed from this first installment.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the department "The Progress of Science" Prof. Tillman brings forward a new theory that has been offered by a scientist to explain the absence of trees on our great American plains. This theory supposes that "the carrying and distribution of forest seeds has been mainly done through the agency of water, and that the spread of forest growths without this natural or some artificial aid would be very slow. He thinks that our treeless areas have never been overflowed by running streams since they became dry land, and, consequently, they have never been sown with a forest seed. Wherever the water of running streams has spread, seeds have been carried and forests have appeared. According to this view, these regions have always been treeless, and the author holds that the nature of the soil and fires have been secondary, and not the principal agents in causing the condition."

Mme. Adam has a good reminiscent sketch of Louis Kossuth. She thus describes the Hungarian patriot as she found him on a visit to his home :

"I found him in his working room. Two high windows looked on to the square. The room was large, and, although the ceiling was decorated in the Italian style, the book-cases gave a somewhat severe appearance to the place. Two handsome pictures of Hungarian landscapes relieved the monotony of the walls. Between the windows was a large table, covered with books and papers, at which Kossuth sat. His white locks and his flowing beard had preserved their fineness, but age had made his forehead larger, without imprinting a wrinkle on it. The eye was always of limpid blue and of profound expression. The voice was incomparably sweet. A sad serenity reigned in the expression of the face."

SCRIBNER'S.

WE have quoted at length among our leading articles from the paper by Ernest Flagg on "The New York Tenement House Evil and Its Cure."

Prof. N. S. Shaler, continuing his series on domestic animals, writes this month on "Beasts of Burden." The most interesting part of his paper is taken up with a consideration of the elephant, considered as a domestic coadjutor. While Professor Shaler recognizes that as yet the African elephant is still a tolerably abundant animal, being counted by the hundred thousand, nevertheless he says that "in less than a hundred years the field which they occupied has been greatly reduced, and between the ivory hunter and the sportsman of our brutal race armed with guns of ever-increasing deadliness it will certainly not require another century of free shooting to annihilate the African species. In view of the present condition of the life of these noble beasts, it seems in a high measure desirable that a thorough-going effort should be made to extend the domestication to the point where the form will not only be won from the wilds, but will be a permanent element in our civilization, in the manner of our common flocks and herds. It will be an enduring shame if, by neglect of our opportunities, the utmost is not done to attain this end. It appears fit that this task should be undertaken by the British Government, which in modern days has displayed a skill and forethought in the administration of its Indian provinces unexampled in the history of colonies."

Carl Lumholtz tells about the Tarahumaris, the American cave-dwellers, whom he has studied carefully and taken photographs of, as they exist in the Northern region of the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico. Most of these people dwell in caves only part of the year, but some of them are permanent cave-dwellers. "I have seen," says Mr. Lumholtz, "where they have been living in wooden shelters near their cornfields, while only 500 feet lower down they had a large cave where they found it more pleasant to spend the winter; but generally the caves used as winter resorts were found much further from the high regions." In the Western part of the Sierra the natives improve the caves by building partitions of stone and adobe. Generally one family lives in its own cave, and the inhabitants of any one are always near relatives.

M'CLURE'S.

AMONG our leading articles, we quote from Miss Ida M. Tarbell's paper, "A Chemical Detective Bureau."

Following Mr. Hamlin Garland's late article on Homestead, which was, of course, essentially from the outsider's point of view, "one of its workmen," who signs himself "L. W.," writes on the life and work in the great iron manufactory. The account of this workman is very graphic, and has qualities which would be hard to expect in any description from a purely journalistic pen. Aside from the interest of his well-told tale, the important part in his testimony is the rather hopeless atmosphere which surrounds these strong, hard-worked men.

"When they get home at night the first thing three-quarters of them do is to change their clothes and start for Pittsburg to have a 'time.' Out of the three thousand five hundred men who receive their pay, how many do you think put the bulk of it to any good use? Very few. After a hard week's work the relaxation is tremendous. The man feels that he is free again; that he has been a slave—yes, worse than a slave—for two whole weeks: and now he will enjoy the money he has so hardly earned. He does not know any better; he cannot look ahead and see that he is throwing away the best years of a very short life in a wild riot. He only feels that he must have a 'good time.' Such a time as he has, too! A hard worker, he is also a hard drinker.

"How do they stand it? How could any human being stand it? No one knows. They all die young. Very few men well along in years are found anywhere about the mill."

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

ALITERARY study—"The Supernatural in Macbeth"—by Walter Townsend occupies the first place in the contents of the *Canadian Magazine* for July. The rest of the number is largely given over to descriptive articles. Dr. Archie Stockwell contributes an account of the artificial production of monstrosities which readers with nerves would do well to skip. J. W. Tyrrell continues his interesting description of life among the Eskimos. Perhaps the feature of the magazine this month is Thomas P. Gorman's sketch of Papineau, the commanding character in French-Canadian history. The article by the Hon. Donald MacInnes on the Bahams is also very readable and well illustrated. There is a fourth installment of William Ogilvie's narrative of a 2,500 mile journey of exploration in the great Mackenzie River Basin.

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

THE first number of a new scientific quarterly makes its appearance this month. We quote from its preliminary announcement: "There are many scientific periodicals. The *New Science Review* differs from all of them. It is new in every sense—new in its appearance, new in its methods, new in its aims. It does not attempt to supersede the older and more conservative periodicals, but to supplement them. Those address themselves to the specialist, this to the public at large. While yielding to none in the scientific value of its material, it strives to present it in a popular style. It does not assume that the reader already has an esoteric acquaintance with the matter in hand and starts from that standpoint—it supplies him with a standpoint; it explains before it demonstrates. Thus it occupies a position midway between the ponderous scientific journals and the lighter magazines. It is as valuable as the first, as interesting as the latter. But it conflicts with none. It has a distinct individuality."

The contents of the July number are varied, and the contributors follow no beaten track. Several of the articles, indeed, are entirely outside the domain of conventional "science," both in subject matter and mode of treatment. Possibly they are none the worse for that. The editors evidently interpret their duties broadly; but the readability of their periodical loses nothing thereby.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is glad to make extracts, in its department of "Leading Articles of the Month," from Professor Haupt's "Canals of Commerce," and Lieutenant Patten's "Nikola Tesla," which appear in the initial number of the new review. Other important articles are: "The Mystery of the Ice Age and Its Solution," by Major-General A. W. Drayson, F.R.A.S.; "Diamonds and Gold," by Major F. I. Ricarde-Seaver, F.R.S.; "Thomas Paine and the Republic of the World," by Moncure D. Conway; "A Newton of the Mind," by Mrs. Bloomfield Moore; "Scientific Creation," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Problem of the Pole," by Charles Morris; "The Great Duke of Marlborough," by Sidney James Low, and "Why do Certain Works of Fiction Succeed?" by Marion Wilcox. The department of "Current Scientific Discussion" is conducted by Professor Angelo Heilprin, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

"THE Meaning of Corporations and Trusts" is the subject of an article by Logan G. McPherson. This is his summing up: "As the argument from every point of view goes to prove that industrial combinations are the products of natural forces ministering eventually to the highest good of the individuals of a community, of the community as a whole, and to community and community in domestic and international relationship alike, lawmakers should have care that in the effort to rid the tree of poisonous growth they do not interfere with the current of the life-giving sap. The object of legal enactments should be the maintenance of justice between man and man, without hampering beneficent activity that will be driven into proper channels by the same forces that give it existence."

Alexander McAdie describes "A Colonial Weather Service," meaning thereby the observations in Virginia recorded during a number of years by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, including average temperatures, wind directions and other data. "Even our valuable

Crop Bulletin was foreshadowed by these early workers. We find it recorded that 'white frosts are frequent when the thermometer is at 47° and have killed young plants of Indian corn at 48°, and have even been known at 54°. Black frost and even ice have been produced at 83½°.'

"Finally, that much-discussed matter, change in climate, did not escape their notice. 'A change in climate,' they claim, 'is taking place very sensibly.' This was written in 1781. 'Both heats and colds are becoming much more moderate within memory even of the middle-aged. Snows are less frequent and less deep. They do not often lie below the mountains more than one, two, or three days, and very rarely a week.'

"And then follows a very evident reference to that even then well-known personage, *the oldest inhabitant*:

"The snows are remembered to have been formerly frequent, deep, and of long continuance. The elderly inform me that the earth used to be covered with snow about three months in every year."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"BERLIN'S GREAT MILKMAN," by Harriet Burwell, appears in another department.

This being the special "summer number" of the *Chautauquan*, the opening article, by John H. Mandigo, very appropriately describes our outdoor sports as at present conducted, pointing out the wonderful growth of these forms of activity during the past twenty years.

Something rather out of the ordinary run of *Chautauquan* literature is "The Cuisine of Large Hotels," by Ira H. Brainerd. "The responsibility of the *chef* is great, and his position is no sinecure; his education is equal in length to a classical course in a university and he must have in a high degree a natural aptitude for his profession; he should be an epicure and not a glutton."

Emily M. Burbank describes Lady Henry Somerset's "thrift clubs" at Eastnor Castle, organizations formed for the purpose of reducing the cost of clothing and coal to the poorer class of tenants.

SOME RELIGIOUS REVIEWS.

THE *New World* represents no particular creed, but welcomes contributions from writers of all shades of belief. The history of philosophical and ethical systems receives, perhaps, more elaborate treatment in this review than in the denominational quarterlies. The book reviews also form an important feature and cover a very wide range of literature.

The *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* follows an eminently practical trend in its contents for this quarter. Dr. Bromfield's "Sabbath-school Movement of To-day" is summarized in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." Henry Wood Hulbert discusses the relation (quite generally overlooked) between political science and Christian missions, and David R. Breed reviews in an article on "Christian Beneficence and new Theories of Property" the religio-social teachings of the Herron-Strong school.

The *New-Church Review* has made its appearance as the quarterly exponent in this country of the Swedenborgian faith. The story of the genesis of the World's Congress of Religions of 1893 is told by Mr. Charles C. Bonney, the originator and one of the leading spirits of that remarkable gathering. It transpires in the course of this article that Mr. Bonney is a Swedenborgian.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ELSEWHERE will be found noticed M. de Couberdin's article on "Athletic Sports at Home and Abroad." The June numbers of this, the youngest of the French reviews, are less interesting than usual, if we except the fiction, which is of a high order.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NATIONS.

The best article in the June 1 number consists of some extracts from the diary kept by a French student, M. Jean Breton, in Germany. This young man, who has a pretty gift for language, gives a bright and pleasant picture of life in Heidelberg and Berlin, especially of the famous *Ver eins*, or social clubs, which play so great a part in Germany. According to the worthy Frau in whose house he boarded, English students are not held in high honor in foreign universities. "The English," she observed, "are all selfish. When there is any jam or butter on the tables, they take it all, and leave none for the others; apart from this, their behavior is fairly good. The French are very amiable and witty, but they are not serious, and come in very late at night. The best of all are the Americans, who are correct, good-natured, simple and straightforward." "And the Russians, madame?" "Do not speak to me of Russians—they are dirty people!" M. Breton noted with astonishment the extraordinary knowledge of French possessed by the German nation, and also the hero worship of Bismarck. He declares that the Professors even quote the ex-Chancellor when giving their lectures.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES.

In the same number M. Rivière contributes an important article on the various French Prisoners' Aid Societies. It seems that there existed in the Middle Ages various associations which had for their end that of extending spiritual and material assistance to those in prison; and Molière makes Tartuffe boast of visiting prisoners. But for a long period after the Revolution little or nothing was done to help discharged prisoners, and it was not till 1875 that a serious effort was made to deal with the question.

In England, points out M. Rivière, there exist fifty-seven Prisoners' Aid Societies, one of which can boast of the Queen as President. In Sweden the King himself took the matter in hand, and it is there that the penal system is best organized, if we except Holland and Belgium; in Sweden a home also exists for ticket-of-leave women. In Germany there have been for a long time various organizations which differ only in name from their Swedish and English prototypes. The French society is presided over by M. Beranger, a distinguished Senator and philanthropist. Owing to his efforts, three ex-prisoners' homes are now being worked with most satisfactory results. There an ex-convict is given food and shelter till he can find employment. During the last ten years 3,000 discharged prisoners, men and women, have been helped in this manner. Another society of the same kind proceeds somewhat differently and gives all its energies to procuring situations for its *protégés*. The Huguenots have not been behind hand in the good work, both Pastor Robin and Madame Henri Mallet, the wife of the well-known Protestant banker, taking an active part in the good work.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the June 15 number Commandant Péroz gives a vivid picture of war in the Soudan, and winds up with the following significant passage: "Thanks to the fashion in which native warfare is conducted, even the conquerors may be said to be in some ways the conquered . . . for what remains to us? A blackened and barren soil which native labor can alone make fertile." M. Péroz has evidently no belief in the future colonization of the French Soudan.

Other articles in the *Revue de Paris* deal with the political policy of Leo XIII, the newly discovered Greek Hymn to Apollo, Baron Hausséz's *Souvenirs*, and a critical essay on Baudelaire by G. Rodenbach.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME JULIETTE ADAM gives the place of honor in her June 1 number to Prince Albert Monaco, who as is well known, has devoted a considerable portion of his enormous fortune to maritime explorations. In a four-page article he discusses the proposed English Channel Bridge.

A NEW NOVELIST.

In the same number ends the Recollections of the Italian painter, Joseph de Nitis; and M. E. Tissot contributes an appreciative account of the new French novelist, Paul Marguerite, a delicate and earnest writer, whose work gives a truer picture of modern Continental life than is generally to be found in the pages of contemporary French story-tellers. Paul Marguerite is the eldest son of the famous General of that name who was killed at the battle of Sedan during the Franco-Prussian War. The future novelist was born in Algiers just thirty-four years ago, and, as was but natural, the two terrible years, 1870-71, made a profound impression on his young imagination. In deference to his mother's wish he abandoned all thought of becoming a soldier, and entered one of the public offices. His first literary work was a realistic study, not unlike the work belonging to the school founded by Zola. But although remaining personally intimate with the great writer, he soon disavowed his methods, and was one of the five young authors who wrote a protest against their master's methods when the latter published "La Terre." Of his later books, "Ma Grande" and "Sur le Retour" may be quoted as among the best types of French novels, and worthy to take place with the works of Alphonse Daudet.

A VENETIAN ASPASIA.

The most interesting article in the June 15 number deals with the life of a Venetian courtesan who seems to have played a considerable part in the Italian world of art and letters during the Renaissance. M. Rodocanachi gives a vivid and exceedingly pathetic picture of this Veronica Franco, who was, according to her biographer, no mean poetess, and who has left behind her one of the most eloquent and terrible warnings to those tempted to follow her evil example ever written. Her reputation for beauty, grace, and learning spread through all Europe, and travelers through Italy went far out of their way in order to catch a glimpse of "the adorable nymph of the Adriatic." Veronica was born in the year 1546, and died comparatively young, leaving her fortune to various religious institutions. But even before she had repented

and seen the error of her ways, she realized so clearly and dispassionately the dangers which surrounded her that on one occasion she offered to give a considerable sum of money in order to save the daughter of one of her friends from the fate which had befallen herself. "Allow me," she said in a letter which has been preserved, "to show you the dangers you are now courting. . . . You know how many times I have counseled you to take care of your daughter. When you brought her to see me, her hair dyed yellow, and she much embellished, the sight gave me great pain. . . . Believe me there is no existence so miserable, so deplorable as that of a courtesan. . . . There are no riches, no delights, no advantages which can compensate for such a sacrifice. Believe me of all human calamities that of being obliged to live in this fashion is the worst, and joined to that is the thought that after all the sufferings we undergo in this world, we shall also be most terribly punished in the next."

Veronica definitely renounced her evil career at the age of forty, and even at one time thought of starting a religious order. She died in 1591, and to this day her verses, especially those in praise of Venice, take a considerable place in Italian literature.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of some recollections of Skobeleff's campaign, 1880-81, by a Russian naval officer, A. de Mayer; a review of the causes which have led to the estrangement of France and Italy, by J. Caponi, and an article on "Past and Present French Parish Rights," by M. G. E. Simon.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* opens with an article by M. Leroy Beaulieu on "The Reign of Money," in which the writer pleads what is fast becoming an unpopular cause, the defense of capital. He denies that it is a "new Feudality," and declares that great modern fortunes do not tend to supply the second and third generation with an unearned increment, for all the poorer countries of modern Europe are those in which the laborer suffers most. On the first point he thus expresses himself: "If money tends to roll up like a snowball, it also melts as such." The reader will also find some acute observations on the influence of the immense shops and stores worked on the principle of ready money.

REMINISCENCES OF CHICAGO.

M. Jules Viole in the same number tells of some of the marvels of science collected at the World's Fair of Chicago. "An old inhabitant of the city which is now so flourishing, told me that sixty years ago he had seen upon the great site a tiny hamlet protected by a little fort. The feminine population there consisted of eleven women in the service of the tradespeople who supplied the garrison. These women were the ornament of the balls given by the officers of the fort, though their daily avocations kept them in the neighborhood of a kitchen range, as yet innocent of electricity. Whilst listening to all this, I was admiring the great city which lay beneath our eyes, its parks, its wide avenues bordered by detached houses, its large streets served by tramways, its gigantic lifts, its port busier than the port of London, its railways more numerous than those of any other capital in the world; and the roads upon the outskirts where no houses are as yet built, but which are already supplied with the machinery for bringing water and electricity, the telephone and the car; the houses will follow later. . . . And in this busy centre there is a constant effort to substitute machine for human labor. Hence a complete regularity

of type. The watchmaking trade has six models: three for men's watches, three for women's. American industry creates for sale enormous batches of identical objects; and when these are sold off, begins upon something new and deluges the market afresh."

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

A paper by Vicomte Melchior de Vogué, entitled "Apropos of a Religious Debate," records a discussion which took place in the French Parliament on the 17th of last May. He declares that these debates are becoming a phenomenon of constant recurrence, and while discussing the possibility of a free church in a free state, declares that "great ambitions are waking in the heart of our Catholic youth, and especially among the younger clergy. The latter submit with impatience to their enforced seclusion within the silent shades of the sacristies; they wish to re-enter the current of the century, take part in social discussions in the pulpit, and give their opinion on all the subjects which interest other citizens. They know that such wide activity will be forbidden them as long as the jealous surveillance of the State confines them within the walls of the sacred edifice. The example of America is before their eyes, tempting as a mirage, impressing their minds with stories of the successful and independent growth of the Catholic Church in the New World. Their living imaginations turn more and more toward this promised land of liberty, and they easily forget the enormous weight of an historic past, which presses upon the National Church of France and forbids the adoption of American audacities." Monsieur M. R. Pinet is quoted by M. de Vogué as describing the wonderful way in which the French Church, shaking off the trammels of the State, has built churches and opened schools. He advises the Catholic Church to fortify its possessions silently, so that when the day of separation from the State finally arrives she may be found solidly standing on her own resources, asking no help for the maintenance of her priests. The fear present to reasonable Catholics appears to be that if once the clergy were freed from their position as salaried officers of religion, the strict laws against association would hamper them fatally, and prevent the great development of charity and teaching institutions which is taking place in England and her Colonies, and in the American United States. Renan and Taine both discussed the position of the clergy in the provinces of France—Renan declaring, "that the bishop will soon be the only personage erect amidst a dismantled society," and Taine maintaining that the provincial populations have become simple privates under unstable functionaries. "Only the Bishop is intact and upright." This article is also interesting for its thoughtful criticism upon the present state of political and social affairs in France.

OTHER ARTICLES.

For historians there is in the June 15 number an interesting article on Marie de Medicis, the second wife of Henri IV of Navarre. A paper on the Germanic literature relating to Wagner is succeeded by a second part of "House Rent in France." This comparison of the rise and fall in the value of French habitations from one century to another is full of instruction and interest. The Vicomte G. d'Avenel sums up his study of seven centuries by remarking on the increase of town values and also of cultivated lands, but says that the latter is no longer on the ascension, and in some parts of France is seriously on the decline. The price of labor remained stationary up to the year 1800, and is now rising steadily, while land no longer commands its old price.

THE NEW BOOKS

OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

THE twelve weeks of June, July and August are always quiet with publishers, and even in the book-shops, as you will see from the following list, the successes, with two exceptions, are works which have reached a cheap edition, or which have been some while before the public :

The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By Professor Drummond.
Books on Parish and District Councils.
A Superfluous Woman.
The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling.
A Little Child's Wreath. By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman.
Lombard Street in Lent: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects.
A Yellow Aster. By Iota.
The Invisible Playmate: A Story of the Unseen. By William Canton.
Fifty Years of My Life in the World of Sport at Home and Abroad. By Sir John Dugdale Astley.

Perhaps the most encouraging item in this list is that which points to an awakening of interest in the different books on parish and district councils. But I am especially glad to see that Miss Chapman's book, "A Little Child's Wreath," which I praised very highly last month, is meeting with the reception which it deserves. Another little volume, not of verse but of prose intermingled with verse, which appears in this list, is Mr. William Canton's "The Invisible Playmate," a book with a motive not unlike Miss Chapman's, for it, too, breathes the deepest spirit of regret and almost inconsolable grief for the death of a little child. But unlike the little one whose loss Miss Chapman has sung in so beautiful a series of sonnets, Mr. Canton's baby-heroine was responsible for much recourse to the muse even during her life. Carrying her up and down the house on his shoulder, to breakfast and to bed, the little woman's father evolved a series of nursery rhymes and ballads perfect and charming in their naive simplicity. What think you of this, for instance, as a song for little children :

She was a treasure ; she was a sweet ;
She was the darling of the Army and the Fleet !
When—she—smiled—
The crews of the line-of-battle ships went wild !
When—she—cried—
Whole regiments reversed their arms and sighed !
When she was sick, for her sake
The Queen took off her crown and sobbed as if her heart
would break.

The little poem has just that touch of extravagance which children love. But you will find that the book has too its deeply pathetic side, and here it trenches on that ground of image and phantom in which some children seem so much at home.

A book entitled "The New Party" is the rage of the day. Everything is labeled new nowadays. The New Journalism, the New Humor, the New Woman, the New Unionism, and now it is only fit that we have "The New Party." There is so little novelty in many of these that it is to be feared that the announcement of "The New Party" will create but a languid interest in those who have

examined half-a-dozen new things and found them so like the old that it was difficult to tell t'other from which. "The New Party," however, is so new that it can hardly be said as yet to have an existence. It is a party of the future rather than of the present, and exists only within the two covers of the book which Mr. Andrew Reid has edited, and Messrs. Hodder Brothers have published. Its name is the Isocratic Party, a title which is as good as a guessing story. It seems to be an established principle that, when you cannot have a good, simple name, your title cannot be too mysterious. Mr. Grant Allen is its god-father, and among its prophets there is a miscellaneous assortment of poets, philanthropists, parsons and politicians of all kinds. Mr. Walter Crane sings of the "New Era," and Mr. Herbert Burrowes discourses upon "Principles, Hopes and Ideals." "Sarah Grand" tells us "What to Aim at;" Mr. Dearmer waxes eloquent in praise of the "Social Work of the Undivided Church;" the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. C. L. Marson and the Rev. Dr. Horton describe the religious aspect of the Isocrats. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace tells us all about the "Social Economy of the Future;" Mr. Alfred Foster, a London Guardian, describes "London's Pauper Chaos," which may be said to illustrate the social economy of the present. Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Frances Hicks and Miss Margaret Macmillan write on Women, Factory Girls, and related subjects. Mr. Fred Hammill and Mr. Keir Hardie set forth the views of the Independent Labor Party. "Nunquam," of the *Clarion*, describes the "New Party of the North." Mr. Byles, of Bradford, writes on "Imperial and Social Ideals," from which it would seem that in foreign policy the New Party is to be nothing more nor less than a resurrection of the old Manchester Little Englander school. The Rev. W. J. Dawson sings the "Song of the Peoples;" Mr. Richard Le Gallienne asks in verse what he should do with his vote and finishes with giving it up, the Isocratic candidate not being in the field, and, finally, Mr. Andrew Reid brings up the rear with a dithyrambic dissertation concerning "Our Policy," which he sums up in the Duke of Wellington's final order at Waterloo—"Let the whole line advance." Unfortunately, this is just exactly what is the last thing that the New Party is doing. Instead of bringing up the whole line of social reformers to attain those objects upon which all decent people are agreed, they are careering far ahead in a fashion which I have no doubt you will regard as magnificent, but not as warlike.

A book of a similar kind, but much less ambitious and optimistic, is Mr. Arnold White's "English Democracy: its Promises and Perils." You may remember "Problems of a Great City," a book which Mr. White published long ago, and by which he established his right to be regarded as a serious authority in the discussion of social questions. Mr. White writes sententiously, and every page is full of thought. He regards the increasing influence of good women, the infusion of Jewish mind and thrift, and the gradual recovery of the reasoned conviction that the main lessons of our English Bible are true, among the more hopeful elements of the situation. The book is one to be read slowly, and thought over carefully. Mr.

White's description of the vulgar, notorious ladies of our smart set as abandoned women in the true sense of the term, is sarcastic but accurate. Mr. White does not shirk the Population Question. He hopes that some high intelligence, some one pure and holy among women, instinct with enthusiasm for her sex, will rise up to carry on the work which Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant took up with the best intentions in the world, but with such unfortunate results for the cause which they championed.

The best book of travels recently issued is the posthumous work of the late Sir Gerald Portal. "The British Mission to Uganda in 1893" is a composite work, the bulk of which was written by our late Special Commissioner, the balance made up by the diary of the late Captain Raymond Portal. Mr. Rennell Rodd, Sir Gerald Portal's successor at Zanzibar, writes a memoir of the brilliant young Englishman who perished in the very prime of his manhood; and Lord Cromer, in a touching introduction, tells us how great a loss the Empire suffered when Sir Gerald Portal died. The book is copiously illustrated, and is the latest and most authentic account of the latest annex to the Empire.

Mr. Andrew Lang's "Common-sense and the Cock Lane Ghost" is a collection of characteristic observations by the most popular literary essayist of the day upon subjects which are more and more commanding the attention of the civilized world. Mr. Lang is not the stuff of which enthusiasts are made, but he has enough of the sixth sense to see that there is more in Borderland than most men of his set acknowledge.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace has been so much taken by Mr. Hayes' little book on the "Great Revolution of 1905" as to write a leading article analyzing and praising it in *Land and Labor*. Mr. Hayes has made an honest and painstaking attempt to think out the next stage in social evolution, and you will probably find more practical interest in this little book than in the more posing volume of "The New Party."

After these books of serious weight perhaps the next place should be given to Mr. Le Gallienne's "Prose Fancies," which, relatively to the amount of praise it has evoked, is very important indeed. But I must confess that the book has disappointed me. In the *Westminster Gazette* and in the *Academy* Mr. Grant Allen has hailed it as a work of the highest genius, but to my mind it is by no means an advance upon its author's "Book Bills of Narcissus," which, published three years ago, still remains one of the most charming volumes of prose of the decade. Nearly all the papers in the present volume are reprinted from the newspapers and weekly reviews. The best—as "A Borrowed Sovereign" and "Sandra Belloni's Pinewood"—date back three or four years; the majority have appeared in the *Speaker* during the last twelve months. Perhaps it is the daily wear and tear of critical journalism which has gone to weaken the very peculiar and intimate charm of Mr. Le Gallienne's prose style; but, whatever the cause, there seems to me no question that it is in such pieces as "A Tavern Night" (written, it is manifest, before the majority of its companions) he is at his best. And yet, perhaps "White Soul," the last paper in the collection and the last to be written, is the finest and most delicate piece of prose work that he has achieved. Here, more than on any other page, he seems to have arrived nearer the mystery, the heart, fragrant and elusive, of all created things. And with all the disappointment with his collection which I have confessed, I can still honestly recommend the book to every lover of literature. Its very faults are the defects of its virtues;

and by the bookish man, and by the lovers of the country and of humanity, these will be easily forgiven. For many of its pages will bear continual rereading, and to how many books can such praise be given?

These summer months are above all the months for novel reading, and I am glad to be able to recommend several good works of fiction. First and foremost of course, stands Mr. George Meredith's "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," a story which, while it will not particularly raise the enthusiasm of readers already his warm admirers, will certainly do much to make him better appreciated and more widely known among the general public. Far from being its author's finest story, "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" has, however, the merit of being far more comprehensible than the majority of its predecessors, and it still retains all those excellent and unique qualities looked for from the creator of "Richard Feverel" and "Evan Harrington."

The most readable novel is by a writer whom you may not know, Mr. H. Seton Merriman. His "From One Generation to Another" was good, but the present book, "With Edged Tools," is far stronger and more powerful. Almost a romance, it is a story of the present day with no superfluous or uninteresting sentence. Adventure on the West Coast of Africa, polite intrigue in the highest circles of London society: these are its two features; and each Mr. Merriman has drawn with an unfaltering and practiced pen. He follows, it would seem, in the tradition of Thackeray; and it is likely that it will be admitted that that master had never worthier pupil. A two volume novel depending for its interest entirely upon the sayings and doings of fashionable English society to-day is Mr. Richard Pryce's "Winifred Mount." Mr. Pryce seems always to write with a fuller knowledge and greater skill than his rivals in this field—even than the creator of "Dodo"—but in this his latest book the author of "Miss Maxwell's Affections" is not at his best. Here are a mere string of episodes, interesting and convincing enough, but leading almost nowhither. Another novel is Mrs. Everard Cotes' "A Daughter of To-Day," a study of the woman of the moment, which, if it has not the full significance of some other books discussing the same subject, has a plenitude of interest. Mrs. Cotes' heroine fails as an artist, and becomes a journalist, and her trials and tribulations make excellent reading. But her end is hardly convincing. Such a woman is not likely to have sought refuge in suicide.

Two volumes of verse are to be mentioned among the recent publications—one a collection of sonnets, a hundred in number, by Mr. Eugene Lee-Hamilton; the other a book of lyrics from Canada by Mr. Bliss Carman. Mr. Lee-Hamilton's power over the sonnet is well known to all readers of contemporary poetry: the present collection, sadly but fitly entitled "Sonnets of the Wingless Hours," contains all the exercises in this form by which he is best known, and some seventy which have not hitherto appeared. A very vivid power of description, and a strength of thought and expression, are the two chief qualities of his work. Certainly the little book is one which occupies a very important place in the poetry of the past half-year. Mr. Bliss Carman's book, to a reader who knows the reputation in which this writer is held in Canada, will come rather as a disappointment. His lyrical touch is sometimes fine, but invariably diffuse.

Travels also are very fit reading for the summer season, and you are likely to get a good deal of amusement and interest out of Miss Helen G. Peel's "Polar Gleams: an Account of a Voyage on the Yacht *Blencathra*." Miss

Peel, who, by the way, is the niece of the Speaker, made her journey from Bideford to the Yenesei River (by the now almost historic route of the North Cape and the Kara Sea), we have Lord Dufferin's authority for saying, in a frock of Coves serge: and the Marquis goes on to say in his preface that the fact "that a last year's *débutante* should thus exchange the shining floors, wax lights,

and vases of a London ball-room for the silent shores of Novaia Zemlia and the Taimya Peninsula, with the accompaniment of ice-floes and winds fresh from the cellars of Boreas, exhibits the untamable audacity of our modern maidens." But be that as it may, Miss Peel's book is certainly a very fascinating one, both for its text and for its many excellent photographic illustrations.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

The Theory of Sociology. By Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College. Paper, 8vo, pp. 80. Philadelphia: Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.

In this pamphlet Professor Giddings outlines the theoretical positions that he promises to more fully describe and defend in his forthcoming work on the Principles of Sociology. The same ideas were presented in his earlier paper on "The Province of Sociology" (*Annals of the Am. Academy*, July, 1890). The author treats the problems of the science in two groups: 1, primary, relating to social growth and structure, and, 2, secondary, relating to social process, law and cause.

The Sphere of the State; or, The People as a Body Politic. By Frank Sargent Hoffman, A.M. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Consists chiefly of lectures delivered to the senior class of Union College. In general, the author is a believer in an extension of the functions of government; among these he would place the control of transportation; foremost among the duties of governments, he asserts, is the obligation to regulate their own creations, the corporations. His position on the money question is that of the international bimetallists; the State's attitude in relation to the government of cities, he holds, should be "hands off," as regards purely local affairs; he would have divorces granted for a great variety of causes, but never an absolute dissolution; on other questions of governmental activity, his views in most cases are the conventional ones.

An Honest Dollar. By E. Benjamin Andrews. 12mo, pp. 196. Hartford: Student Publishing Company. \$1.

A group of eight essays on monetary problems, all but two of which have appeared previously in periodicals. The chapter on "The Future of Silver Production" is reprinted from the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for November, 1893. President Andrews' position on the money question is well known to our readers. He favors international action to secure free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. His account of the International Monetary Conference of 1892, of which he was a member, is decidedly valuable as well as interesting. The two essays entitled, respectively, "The Monetary Experiment in India" and "Giffen on Bimetallism," now first published, are written in the author's usual forcible and luminous style. His exposition of bimetallism is beyond question the ablest that has gotten into print on this side of the Atlantic.

"Common Sense" Applied to Woman Suffrage. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M.D. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

One discovers on reading the first page of this book that the "Common Sense" of its title is borrowed from the caption of Thomas Paine's celebrated pamphlet. The arguments so freely used during the recent "equal suffrage" campaign in New York are here forcibly presented. Perhaps the most interesting part of the work is the appendix containing the author's address before the Suffrage Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention.

The World's Congress of Representative Women. Edited by May Wright Sewall. Octavo, pp. 976. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. \$8.75.

This authorized publication presents a full report of the proceedings of the great Women's Congress of 1893, at Chicago, with abstracts of most of the papers and addresses. Almost every department of human progress receives more or less attention in these discussions, and woman's activities in the world's work are fully set forth. The work is sold only by subscription.

Seed Time and Harvest. By S. S. King. Paper, 12mo, pp. 143. Kansas City, Kans: Published by the Author. 25 cents.

Popular Edition of Statistician and Economist. 1894. 12mo, pp. 191. San Francisco: L. P. McCarty. 50 cents.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vie de S. François d'Assise. Par Paul Sabatier. Paper, 8vo, pp. 544. Paris: Librairie Fischbacher.

Life of St. Francis of Assisi. By Paul Sabatier. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. Octavo, pp. 483. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

When M. Sabatier's "Vie de S. François d'Assise" appeared in Paris, some months ago, the Continental press immediately gave the work enthusiastic commendation, and French criticism enrolled another name in the national literature. Whether read in the original or in the translation; whether considered as a serious historical study, as a biography of the "literary" type, to be classed with *belles-lettres*, or as belonging to the literature of religious inspiration, M. Sabatier's work is a distinct and attractive success. The founder of the Franciscan order is a fascinating personality; not a solitary figure without connection with his time, but "the incarnation of the Italian soul at the beginning of the thirteenth century as Dante was to be its incarnation a hundred years later." By a scholarly study of documentary evidence and still more by intellectual appreciation and spiritual sympathy, M. Sabatier brings us into intimacy with Saint Francis as prophet, mystic, poet, leader of men and servant of God. The real character—"l'homme derrière le thaumaturge;" the man whose history reveals "le développement et la lutte"—is far more interesting than the veiled mystery of ecclesiastical tradition. M. Sabatier has a chapter upon the Saint's famous woman friend "Santa Clara;" he treats the miracle of the "stigmata" with good sense but without scorn, and devotes some eighty pages to a critical study of the sources of our knowledge respecting the life of Saint Francis. M. Sabatier has written upon a subject with which he had natural kinship; in a brilliant style, singularly flexible, and rich in the qualities of vigorous spirit and imaginative elevation. He has placed before us in enduring form, and in his own words expressed in a private letter to this *REVIEW*, "en sa réalité historique, une des figures les plus belles et les pures du Christianisme."

The Geographical Distribution of the Vote of the Thirteen States on the Federal Constitution, 1787-8. By Orin Grant Libby. Paper, octavo, pp. 123. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin.

The University of Wisconsin has begun the publication of a series of Bulletins giving the fruits of original research by its students. The first Bulletin, which has just come to hand, consists of an elaborate paper showing how the vote on the constitution was distributed geographically. The purpose of this study, as is pointed out by the editor and projector of the work, Professor F. J. Turner, is to contribute to an understanding of the relations between our political history and the underlying physiographic, social and economic conditions. It indicates great social and economic areas at different stages in our development, acting as units politically and independent of State lines. It is quite needless to say that investigations of this character are of the highest importance to an understanding of our national growth, and the University of Wisconsin is deserving of great credit for undertaking them. We trust that the results of other work being done in Professor Turner's seminary will appear in future Bulletins. By publishing them the State of Wisconsin will offer an encour-

agement to sound scholarship and worthy attainment on the part of her sons and daughters such as she can give in no other way. The present monograph will bear comparison with any similar university production, East or West, which has come to our notice.

The Carolina Pirates and Colonial Commerce, 1670-1740.
By Shirley Carter Hughson. Paper, 8vo, pp. 134.
Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

What field of original historical study the Johns Hopkins men will next invade it is difficult to imagine. The subject of their latest investigation leads us to infer that the oft-told tales of colonial pirates and their exploits have allurement even for the severely scientific mind of the university thesis writer. Mr. Hughson, however, has a serious purpose which easily distinguishes him from the romancers who have heretofore almost monopolized his topic; he aims to show how the Carolina pirates arose, how the English regarded them, what influence they had on the life and commerce of their time, and how they were at last exterminated. He traces the remarkable transition in the sentiment of the colonists from an attitude of hostility toward piracy to a condition of mind in which they were ready to "first endure, then pity, then embrace."

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. In five volumes. Vol. II—El Dorado to Greaves. Quarto, pp. 806. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols Company.

The accomplished librarian of the Buffalo Public Library has undertaken a task which at first glance seems almost overpowering. It is nothing less than the collection and orderly arrangement of the best historical literature in the English language in five large volumes. The second volume has reached us and contains the alphabetical series of articles from "El Dorado" to "Greaves." The topics of leading importance in this volume are "England," "Europe," "France" and "Germany." The judgment shown in the choice of writers from whom to make selections seems to have been excellent, in the main, but the system broke down on "Europe," and Mr. Larned was compelled to write the article himself, as the topic could not be covered by grouping together quotations from historians. His readers, we think, will have no reason to complain of this. The work as a whole is admirable, both in conception and execution.

History of Modern Times, from the Fall of Constantinople to the French Revolution. By Victor Duruy. 12mo, pp. 557. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

Another volume in Holt's European History Series, following the translation of Duruy's Middle Ages, by Professor George B. Adams. The period treated begins at the close of the Middle Ages (1453) and ends with the French Revolution. The editor has added a considerable number of notes, and the usefulness of the work is enhanced by five maps. The typography is excellent.

Studies in Oriental Social Life, and Gleams from the East on the Sacred Page. By H. Clay Trumbull. Octavo, pp. 450. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles & Co. \$2.50.

The scholarly editor of the *Sunday School Times* has performed a useful service to Bible students and others in preparing this attractive volume. The description of many social customs in the East is unique and intensely interesting.

General Washington. By General Bradley T. Johnson. "Great Commanders" Series. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Considering the fact that there are about five hundred biographies of George Washington, original and translations, as General Johnson tells us, it seems remarkable that this is the first one attempting to deal with his character and life as a soldier primarily. General Johnson has not striven to discover new facts in his hero's career; but rather to present the facts already known in a new way. His plan of treatment involved a comparatively brief discussion of Washington's statesmanship and a very full account of his military achievements. The frontispiece of the volume is an admirable photogravure copy of Peale's portrait of Washington painted in 1772. The other illustrations consist of maps and plans of battles to accompany the text. The book as a whole is a creditable addition to the Great Commanders Series.

Memoirs Illustrating the History of Napoleon I from 1802 to 1815. By Baron Claude-François de Méneval. Edited by his grandson, Baron Napoleon de Méneval. In three volumes. Vol. I. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.

The latest addition to Napoleonic literature is in the form of memoirs by one of the Emperor's private secretaries, now

first published, simultaneously, in France, England and America. From 1802 to 1815 the Baron de Méneval had rare opportunities for the closest possible acquaintance with Napoleon's personality. His memoirs have been edited by his grandson, the Baron himself having died in 1850. The first volume, just from the press, is characterized by great beauty of typography and binding.

Isabella of Castile. By Major-General O. O. Howard. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

General Howard shares with his readers the pleasure and profit of a brief leave of absence during which he recently made a tour in Spain, visiting the places of chief interest in connection with Queen Isabella's life. Her story has an added charm for Americans because of her noble measures in support of Columbus in his voyage of discovery to the new world. The book is elaborately illustrated with photogravures and wood engravings.

RELIGION, MISSIONS AND MYTHOLOGY.

New Light from the Great Pyramid. By Albert Ross Parsons. Octavo, pp. 436. New York: Metaphysical Publishing Company. \$4.

Mr. Parsons' work interpreting Wagner's "Parsifal," which appeared some time ago, was well received as a thoughtful and suggestive piece of criticism. His later production is far removed from the ordinary thought and interest of our time, but it is the outcome of enthusiasm and research in mystical realms. Those who have time for remote speculations may follow his data and deductions with interest. Employing the great pyramid as a guide, Mr. Parsons finds out some important things of which most of us have been ignorant. He states that "the evidence is abundant that mankind as known to history were preceded on the earth by races of prehistoric men whose ancestors had survived an appalling catastrophe which involved in ruin one-half of the globe from pole to pole." This event was caused by troubles in the solar system and naturally made early man attentive to the heavenly phenomena; hence mythology and ethical theories—a religion and an astronomy, which in Mr. Parsons' opinion ought never to have been divorced. True patriots will be glad to know that America in prehistoric times was the home of an advanced race, and that "it is written in the stars that America, the ancient land of Mercury and Mars, shall ever be foremost in commerce and invincible in war." Mr. Parsons has accumulated a large quantity of curious facts, references and analogies—religious, mythological, astrological, geographical—and explained them with much confidence. In external appearance the book is handsome—well bound, well printed and adorned with plain and colored illustrations.

The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ. By Nicholas Notovitch. Paper, 12mo, pp. 291. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.

This volume is one among several translations of "La Vie Inconnue de Jesus-Christ," whose appearance has called forth considerable discussion this summer at home and abroad. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has denominated it a "sixth gospel," Renan's "Life of Christ" being the fifth; but Mr. Hale and others would have the book classified among works of fiction. The author claims to have discovered in one of the Buddhist ecclesiastical establishments in India a manuscript record of the life of Christ, nearly contemporary with the events, from which he transcribed the material which he gives, in rearranged form, in "La Vie Inconnue." The data of this reported document agree in many respects with those of the New Testament account, but the two records also present some remarkable contradictions. According to the manuscript the years between the age of thirteen and twenty-nine were mainly spent by Jesus in India in the study of Buddhist and Brahmanistic philosophy and religious doctrine, and in preaching against idolatry, human sacrifice and other evils. If Mr. Notovitch's report should prove to be anything more than a fictional device the religious world would be satisfied only by a scholarly and literal rendering of the Buddhist manuscript, which would be of incalculable interest and importance. For the present we cannot give much weight to Mr. Notovitch's book as a contribution to the biography of the Messiah.

The Purpose of God. By Joseph Smith Dodge, A.M. 12mo, pp. 265. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Back to the Old Testament for the Message of the New. By Anson Bartie Curtis, B.D. 12mo, pp. 325. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

These two volumes may conveniently be placed together, not so much on account of a likeness of material as of a cer-

tain identity of spirit. Doctor Dodge, while writing from a Universalist standpoint, addresses his thought to the whole body of Christian believers. He offers a broad and popular treatment of what was formerly called the "plan of salvation," in chapters upon "God in the World," "The Attributes of God," "The Nature of Man," "The Gospel Story," "The Church," "The Bible," "Salvation from Sorrow," "Salvation from Sin," etc., etc. Dr. Curtis, who is instructor in Hebrew at Tufts College Divinity School, has made the attempt to connect more closely the Old Testament with the New. His work is scholarly and suggestive to those interested in the cardinal topics of Biblical discussion. Both volumes are written in a style suited to any intelligent reader.

Larger Outlooks on Missionary Lands. By Rev. A. B. Simpson. Octavo, pp. 595. New York: Christian Alliance Publishing Co.

The Christian Alliance Birthday Book. Compiled and Edited by Louise Shepard. 16mo, pp. 381. New York: Christian Alliance Publishing Co. \$1.

Mr. Simpson's account of missionary lands is based upon his letters home written about a year ago. He made a rapid tour of inspection in Egypt, Palestine, India, Burmah, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. His book is in no sense a literary effort, and is strongly evangelical in tone, but it contains a very large number of illustrations, many of which are very attractive. Mr. Simpson is not professedly a pessimist, but he confesses that the actual present condition of missionary work as he saw it is very dark; no part of the world "looks more hopeless than what we call Christian lands." The Birthday Book follows the usual style of such publications. There are daily selections from the Bible and from works by Mr. Simpson. The proceeds from the sale of the work will go into missionary coffers.

TRAVEL.

Romance Switzerland. Teutonic Switzerland. By W. D. McCrackan, M.A. Two vols. 32mo, pp. 284-323. Boston: Joseph Knight Company. \$1.50.

Mr. McCrackan, author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," has had an acquaintance with Switzerland for a period of many years. The two small volumes now coming from his pen are intended mainly for the tourist, and are written in an easy, intelligent style. Mr. McCrackan has aimed to supplement Baedeker by a work of convenient pocket size, "which shall add historical and biographical details to each place, and suggest local color and atmosphere." In the preface, the reader is warned against the old idea of a relation between the glorious scenery of Switzerland and the (supposed) picturesque, romantic characteristics of its people. Mr. McCrackan thinks "the Swiss, as a whole, are the most practical, matter-of-fact and commonplace people in the world."

In and Out of Three Normandy Inns. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 394. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.

It seems very difficult to exhaust the literary and artistic resources of Normandy. This new volume by Anna Bowman Dodd is cheerfully written, in an agreeable, entertaining style, and sketches scenery, buildings, customs and people. The author and her companions "have sat at meat with [Norman] peasants and have grown to be friends with [Norman] fishwives." The text is liberally furnished with attractive illustrations by Charles S. Reinhart and other artists. The book can be considered one of the best among the light works of travel of the season.

On and Off the Saddle. By Lispenard Rutgers. 16mo, pp. 209. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Rutgers' chapters make no pretense to literary merit. They are sprightly and gossipy records of phases of personal travel in the Yellowstone Park, in Alaska, California, Mexico and Havana. There is a description of a Mexican cock fight as well as of the more familiar bull fight.

Observations of a Traveler. By Louis Lombard. Paper, 32mo, pp. 208. Utica, N. Y.: Published by the Author. 50 cents.

Mr. Lombard, whose "Observations of a Musician" is noticed elsewhere in this department, is quite an experienced traveler for a man not yet far advanced in the thirties. The present rather disconnected "Observations" are largely personal reminiscences of days in England, Holland, Spain, Italy, Austria, Palestine, etc. Mr. Lombard has a spicily, readable

style. His sentences dart here and there like a musician's fingers seeking the right keys.

ESSAYS, POETRY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Old English Ballads. Selected and edited by Francis B. Gummere. 12mo, pp. XCIVIII + 478. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.35.

In the "Athenaeum Press Series," to which Professor Gummere's work belongs, Messrs. Ginn & Co. aim to furnish a library of the best English literature to the general reader as well as the student. Professor Gummere has, as a matter of course, been largely indebted to Professor Child in the preparation of his volume. The introduction, reaching nearly a hundred pages, is based upon a course of lectures which the author gave at Johns Hopkins University last year. It is a scholarly, critical study of the origin and nature of ballad poetry of the popular (or to use Professor Gummere's word, "communal") type. The use of moderately fine type in appendices, notes and glossary permits a book containing a large selection of representative English ballads to remain of convenient size. It will be of interest to all concerned with the early popular literature of our mother-tongue.

Prose Fancies. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, pp. 21. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The admirers of the rising author of "The Religion of a Literary Man" will be pleased to find a striking portrait of him in this latest volume. Mr. Le Gallienne's "Fancies" here recorded in very brief form, play delicately about such subjects as "A Spring Morning," "Fractional Humanity," "Irrelevant Poetry," "Poets and Publishers," "Anarchy in a Library," and others, literary, social, ethical or personal. These sketches are light, as the title of the collection gives them a right to be, but there is in most of them the inevitable English moral tone. Mr. Le Gallienne has a "scorn of scorn," a "love of love." He has no kindness for the cynical aloofness and the pessimistic despair which characterize some phases of current literature. In a mild way he laughs at the "genius of superstition," and he pleads for a return to common sense and nature. Our London letter this month gives an English view of "Prose Fancies."

Observations of a Musician. By Louis Lombard. Paper, 32mo, pp. 169. Utica, N. Y.: Published by the Author. 50 cents.

In sending out a second edition of his series of suggestive little essays on various musical topics, Mr. Lombard has taken occasion to add five or six chapters. Of these new essays one is upon "A Plan to Secure State Aid for Music," a paper read at the World's Fair Musical Congress, and a discussion of "The Duty of the State Toward Music." These important topics are so remote from ordinary American thought that Mr. Lombard's zeal in bringing them before the public is to be commended.

Heures Perdues. Poésies. Adolphe Poisson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 254. Quebec: Augustin Coté & Co.

It is interesting for several reasons to note the appearance of a volume of French poetry written and published in the province of Quebec. It reminds us once more of the grand geographical and racial extent of America to-day and of her varied historical past. M. Poisson's verses, claiming no great poetical distinction, but smoothly written, may be taken to illustrate his creed regarding the golden mean:

"Or voilà le secret du bonheur sur la terre.
Désirez peu; la joie illumine vos fronts.
Plus que les vins mousseurs l'eau du ross desaltère
La rude soif des vigneronns!"

The volume includes lyrical pieces, occasional poems regarding Canadian affairs, a sonnet to Cartier, "Homage à Longfellow," an ode in praise of Pope Leo XIII, etc., etc.

Shakespeare. Temple Edition. "Measure for Measure" and "Comedy of Errors." With prefaces, glossaries, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 144-94. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents each.

It is sufficient to note the appearance of two additional volumes in the dainty and convenient little "Temple Edition" of Shakespeare. Each volume has a brief introduction, notes and glossary. The frontispiece of "Measure for Measure" is an engraving of the bust in Stratford Church, and in a "Comedy of Errors" we have a pleasant picture of the Grammar School at Stratford.

Memory Bells. By Alice Pease Bates. Octavo, pp. 48. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. \$1.

FICTION.

Poor Folk. Translated from the Russian of F. Dostoevsky by Lena Milman. 16mo, pp. 203. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Of readers to whom "Poor Folk" is as yet unknown some will find it very dull, while others will recognize its classic value apart from the fact that it is the work of one of the great fiction-writers of our century. It is an exceedingly simple story telling the thoughts, disasters, struggles and love of a poor Russian copyist, comparatively old, and a young girl—a distant relative—to whom he was completely and nobly devoted. The man is too poor and feeble to help the woman of his heart out of her own financial distress, and she, being alone and ill as well as poor, accepts the hand of a wealthy, honorable, but uncongenial man, for whom she cares nothing. This outcome of his hope and labor nearly breaks the heart of the poor copyist. The story is told mainly in a series of letters between these two characters. Writing a preface for this translation of Miss Milman's, Mr. George Moore defends this epistolary form of fiction, which was far more popular a century ago than it is to day. Mr. Moore places a very high estimate upon this particular story of the great Russian novelist. Lovers of a simple and exceedingly human tale, who do not care much for extreme realistic fidelity to fact or for anything adventurous in the plot development, will do well to read and to become familiar with "Poor Folk." It is not a novel of the hour or of the day.

Tales of the Maine Coast. By Noah Brooks. 16mo, pp. 271. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The Hon. Stanbury and Others. By Two. "Incognito" Library. 32mo, pp. 191. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Wanted, a Copyist. By W. H. Brearley. "Unknown" Library. 32mo, pp. 158. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

A Burne-Jones Head, and Other Sketches. By Clara Sherwood Rollins. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

Chaperoned. A Brief Page from a Summer Romance. "Unknown" Library. 32mo, pp. 173. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

The books listed above make a little group of short stories, whether separately bound or gathered several in a volume. Mr. Brooks furnishes seven tales of his native Maine coast, sketching many of his characters from real life. His stories are clear cut and entertaining, and abound in local color; they give one a real insight into the habits and mental characteristics of a people living in intimacy with the great sea, whether they sail upon its waters or only tend their fields beside its mist and roar. "The Honorable Stanbury" and two other tales compose the second volume of the newly inaugurated "Incognito Library." These stories are English and all have another bond of union in that they are pathetic. They are excellent reading and the human element in them is particularly strong. The sketches by Clara Sherwood Rollins are all light love stories; "Wanted, a Copyist" is a bright, breezy, humorous bit of farcical dialogue, while "Chaperoned" tells the old, ever acceptable tale of a society girl whose summer throws her into contact with a bad millionaire who offers his hand and a noble poor man (a doctor, in this case) whom she finally discovers she loves and whom she happily marries.

The Green Bay Tree. A Tale of To-day. By W. H. Wilkins and Herbert Vivian. 12mo, pp. 389. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

Major Joshua. A Novel. By Francis Forster. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The Romance of a Transport. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

Here is a little trio of recent English novels. "The Green Bay Tree," which called forth very varied criticisms from the British press, has passed into a second edition. It is interesting as an example of collaboration in fiction writing; a method somewhat in vogue at present. The novel is, in general, the history of the triumph of an unscrupulously wicked man, and the miserable suffering and end of a just man. It is written in a clever, audacious, somewhat dashing and cynical style, and introduces under slightly fictitious names a number of men and women eminent in contemporary English life.

It is perhaps as a picture of student days at Cambridge University and of certain aspects of current English political organization that the book will attract the most readers.

"Major Joshua" strikes one as an original piece of character study and a rather entertaining love story. Here and there it gives the impression of reality, but on the whole the reader will find himself within the borders of conventional romance. Mr. Clark Russell's new sea story is an autobiographical account of the "tragic and amazing experiences" of a young Englishwoman who in man's attire hides as a stowaway upon the ship in which her innocent lover is being conveyed as a convict to Van Dieman's Land. In his own worthy department of fiction Mr. Russell is an eminent master and his romances of ocean life have long enjoyed a wide popularity.

A Pound of Cure: A Story of Monte Carlo. By William Henry Bishop. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

College Days; or, Harry's Career at Yale. By John Seymour Wood. Octavo, pp. 439. New York: The Outing Company.

Two of a Trade. By Martha McCulloch Williams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 206. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 50 cents.

Milre: A Story of Shadow. By Martha McCulloch Williams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier. 15 cents.

American writers furnish us with the four stories here listed, although Mr. Bishop's contribution has not an American setting. It relates an episode of a young married man who is swept to the verge of mental and moral ruin by the horrible fascination of Monte Carlo gambling. The victim is saved from suicide by a chance sight of some little reminder of his baby boy and he returns to sanity and to his duty to wife and child, with the feeling of an almost miraculous escape. Mr. Bishop tells the tale simply and with great directness. "College Days" is rewritten and reprinted from serial publication in *Outing*. The Yale life pictured here is that twenty years ago, at the close of the "barbaric era." The love affairs, the athletic struggles, class wars, and the jovial fellowships of a wealthy young undergraduate of that period are related with realistic effect and in great detail. It is not apparent from the story that the ladies of that time were much concerned with scholarship; they smoke, flirt and imbibe rather freely, and employ a decidedly slangy phraseology. Yet after all they are not bad fellows, and this account of their doings is not likely to harm a healthy minded boy of our day. It will certainly entertain him highly. A little less than two years ago mention was made in this department of the REVIEW of Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams' "Field Faring," a volume of delightful out-door essays. Mrs. Williams now proves her versatility of talent by producing successful work in the lines of fiction. Perhaps the one thing to say of these stories is that they are both eminently dramatic. The events in each are varied and startling and, aided by the appropriate setting which the author has furnished, the imaginative reader can see the whole action evolve before him as though he sat in his theatre box. "Two of a Trade" has its scenes in New York City and vicinity. Though not without its tragic happenings it is in general written in the humorous, exaggerated style of a farce. "Milre," however, as its full title suggests, is a story abounding in the elements of deep and mysterious tragedy. It belongs to the good old-fashioned type of novel which gives the reader many a pleasant shudder and a thrilling expectation of something awful about to happen. "Milre" contains some strong descriptive passages as well as a number of entertaining characters. Its scenes are laid in the South. With either of Mrs. Williams' "pocket dramas" one can combat successfully the *ennui* of a burdensome August afternoon.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

University of the State of New York. Secretary's report, 1893. (Regents' Bulletin No. 25.) Paper, octavo, pp. 324. Albany.

The University of the State of New York is winning more and more prominence in the educational world by its various activities, and yet so imperfectly are its functions understood that it is almost necessary to enter into a detailed explanation of them whenever there is occasion to mention the institution and its work. Educationists everywhere who are not already informed as to the scope of this peculiar organization will do well to secure Secretary Dewey's last report, which comprises an astonishing amount of data concerning the progress of higher and secondary education in the Empire State. When it is remembered that all the universities, professional and technical schools, colleges, high schools, and

academies of the State—500 institutions in all—are included in this unique University, and report regularly to the Board of Regents, it will be readily understood that the publications of the Board are of far more than local or State interest. On the question of examinations, the Regents' reports are of special value.

University of the State of New York. Report of Extension Department, 1893. (Regents' Bulletin No. 24.) Paper, octavo, pp. 123. Albany.

New York's part in the university extension movement is well described in this pamphlet. A full account of the courses thus far given and of the examinations conducted by the Regents, together with a list of lecturers and their subjects, is presented. There are many useful suggestions to communities contemplating extension work.

History of Education in Connecticut. By Bernard C. Steiner. Paper, octavo, pp. 300. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Another monograph in the series on American educational history published by the United States Bureau of Education. The fact that the author is an enthusiastic alumnus of Yale qualifies him to write appreciatively of the career of that university, to which he devotes considerably more than half the monograph. This proportion of space is obviously demanded by the relative importance of that famous seat of learning in the educational development of Connecticut. The other institutions of higher instruction in the State receive fair treatment, and the first four chapters are given to an historical sketch of the rise and growth of elementary and secondary education. In the discussion of early school laws on page 17, credit should have been given to Massachusetts for the compulsory law which was copied into the Connecticut code of 1850.

The Theory and Practice of Handwriting. By John Jackson, F.E.I.S. Revised edition. 12mo, pp. 170. New York: William Beverly Harrison. \$1.25.

Among the various departmental movements in the educational field at present is one which seeks to establish the "vertical system" of writing. This movement has occupied considerable attention in England and on the continent, and has aroused discussion among American teachers. Mr. Jackson is an English educator who in "The Theory and Practice of Handwriting" (now appearing in a revised addition) makes a forcible and intelligent plea for the upright penmanship. The author and those who favor his system claim for it the advantages of legibility, economy of space and speed, and emphasize particularly the hygienic superiority over the ordinary slope-line methods. This little book has illustrations to show the injurious effects of the usual positions for sloping writing, and it quotes the opinion of European medical investigators upon the side of the vertical system. Like most reformers Mr. Jackson declares that he is not an innovator but only wishes to return to methods once universal. His volume is furnished with diagrams and illustrations, and is a practical, systematic manual for school boards, teachers and all interested in the art of calligraphy.

Educational and Industrial System of Drawing. By Langdon S. Thompson, A.M., Ph.D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. Thompson's system as completed embraces the following seven series of drawing-books: "Manual Training," "Primary Freehand," "Advanced Freehand," "Model and Object," "Æsthetic," "Mechanical," and "Institute." With each of these goes a text-book manual. Professor Thompson is at present supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Jersey City, and lecturer upon Æsthetics in the New York City School of Pedagogy. He has had a long and successful experience in teaching drawing and his system—in the main an elective one—is based upon actual experimentation as well as comparison of worthy predecessors in the field. It has met the commendation of many practical instructors. Mr. Thompson covers a wide range, but in his "Æsthetic Series" particularly (and while the series are related each may be used independently) he aims to cultivate the artistic faculties of the average pupil. Training in color as well as in form is introduced.

The Philosophy of Teaching. By Arnold Tompkins. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston: Ginn & Co.

In this particular work, Mr. Tompkins confines himself to the "application of philosophic principles to the teaching process," reserving the subject of "school management" for future treatment. A large portion of the volume is given to an analysis of "method in teaching," which Mr. Tompkins discusses in the broad spirit of a thinker and with the practi-

cal directness of an educator. These chapters will offer helpful suggestions and stimulus to many teachers.

TECHNOLOGY, MINING AND BUSINESS.

The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and Other Countries, from the Earliest Times to the End of 1893. Vol. II. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. Octavo, pp. 934. New York: Scientific Publishing Co. \$5.

It is probable that the warmth of the world-wide reception given Volume I of this work upon its appearance a year or so ago was unique in the history of technical publication. It is proposed to carry on the enterprise by the addition of annual volumes; and that covering the period to the close of 1893 is now on the market. This volume is supplementary to the earlier one, and it does not repeat the data already given. The editor has had the co-operation of numerous eminent specialists and has been enabled by the courtesy of foreign governments to furnish the most recent statistics of mineral production in all the important countries of the world. While the alert and sensible enterprise which has made the undertaking a success must be credited to American sources, the method and importance of the work are eminently international. The first portion of the work gives extremely timely and concise summaries of the occurrence, mining methods, manufacture, uses, market, with other relative matter, of the minerals, alphabetically arranged, from "abrasives" through antimony, asbestos, cement, clay, copper, manganese, salt, soda, etc., etc., to zinc. Many valuable monographs by qualified specialists are included. The second portion collects and systematizes the statistics of very latest date regarding mineral production, importation and exportation for each important country considered separately. Among special articles in Volume II are those upon "The Mining Schools of the United States," and upon "Progress in Ore Dressing in 1893." A review of the mining stock markets for last year is also given, and a summary of assessments and dividends of American mines for some years back. These volumes and those which will follow in due time will be unrivaled in their field, and will prove of high service to all whose professional interests require accurate, up-to-date knowledge of any branch or any phase of the great modern mineral industry.

Wilson's Cyclopaedic Photography. By Edward L. Wilson, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 470. New York: Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway. \$4.

For nearly a generation Dr. Edward L. Wilson has been an enthusiastic student and writer in photographic lines; for about a score of years he has been directly preparing for the work which now appears as a "complete hand-book of the terms, processes, formulae and appliances available in photography." The labor which has been necessary for the undertaking can be properly appreciated only by one who has himself attempted an extensive compilation. Dr. Wilson has had the most excellent advantages as well as an earnest zeal. The best writers upon photographic subjects have given him aid and he has had recourse to the valuable records of the United States Patent Office. His condensation of the vast amount of material examined contains much that has never heretofore been published. The index shows more than eighty references to printing processes, nearly fifty to lenses, forty to development, etc., etc. Dr. Wilson is to be congratulated upon the completion of his laborious enterprise, and the photographic world will doubtless give a speedy and hearty welcome to this valuable work of reference. The text, arranged alphabetically by topics, is well printed and is illustrated. The book is substantially and conveniently bound and will appear well upon the shelves.

Goodwin's Improved Book-Keeping and Business Manual. By J. H. Goodwin. Quarto, pp. 303. New York: J. H. Goodwin, 1215 Broadway. \$3.

Mr. J. H. Goodwin now has upon the market the sixteenth edition of his "Improved Book-Keeping and Business Manual," which has had a high place in the estimation of practical business men for the past ten years or so. Mr. Goodwin arranges clearly and gives very full treatment to the general subject of "Double-Entry Book-Keeping," and his pages include a great deal of material useful to any man wishing to master the methods utilized in the clerical side of business. Especially valuable are the presentation of "Stock Companies" and the articles upon "Book-Keeping of 'A 1' Houses." For the latter subject the points were mainly gleaned from a considerable number of the great mercantile establishments of New York City. Mr. Goodwin has insured system and easy reference for his book by employing the use of consecutively numbered paragraphs and a convenient index: the typography, binding and general appearance of the volume are very satisfactory.

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High Pressure Gas Cylinders.
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American Journal of Politics.—New York. July.
The Boston Municipal League. Samuel B. Capen.
A Patriotic Pulpit. R. W. Hamilton.
Christianity in Our National Life. B. W. Williams.
A New Ireland in America. T. B. Grant.
American Institute of Civics. Henry E. White.
The Movement for Good City Government. Herbert Walsh.
A Lawyer from a Moral Standpoint. T. F. Dennis.
The Panic and the Silver Movement. A. B. and H. Farquhar.

American Monthly.—Washington. July.
The Old Mill at Newport.
The Battle of Bunker Hill. Mary E. Springer.
An Ancestor from a Historical Point of View. Kate Foote.
One Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.
A Glimpse of Massachusetts in the Revolution.
Fort McHenry. Marie J. McCay.
The Battle of Princeton. Mary S. Boyd.
The Declaration of Independence.
Resistance to the British Stamp Act. Betty H. Ritchie.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. July.
Animal Mechanics. Manley Miles.
The Meaning of Tree-Life. Henry L. Clarke.
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The Origin of Pelagic Life. W. K. Brooks.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. July.
Future Problem of Charity and the Unemployed. J. G. Brooks.
Peaceable Boycotting. Chester A. Reed.
Significance of a Decreasing Birth-Rate. J. L. Bronnwell.
Rent and Profit. C. W. Macfarlane.
The Theory of Sociology. Franklin H. Giddings.

The Arena.—Boston. July.
Environment: Can Heredity be Modified?—II. Helen H. Gardener.
Whittier's Religion. W. H. Savage.
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Occult Science in Thibet. Heinrich Hensoldt.
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The Last Protests Against Woman's Enfranchisement. J. L. Hughes.
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Asiatic Quarterly Review.—London. July.
Is the State the Owner of all Land in India? B. H. Baden-Powell.
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The Protected Princes of India: a Plea for Constitutional Union. Sir Roper Lethbridge.
The East African Question and the Anglo-Congo Agreement.
The Currency Problem of the British Empire. J. P. Val D'Eremo.
History of Assyrian and Babylonian Discoveries. Hormuzd Rassam.
The Ancient Chinese Books of Divination. Prof. C. de Harlez.
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Bankers' Magazine.—London. July.
Banking Amalgamations.
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The Bimetallic Agitation.
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Biblical World.—Chicago. June.
Excavations at Sendschirli. M. Jastrow, Jr.
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A Hebrew Political Romance. James A. Duncan.
The "Sufficient Reason" for Isaiah XL-LXVI. T. S. Potter.
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Blackwood's Magazine.—London. July.
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Place-Names of Scotland. Prof. John Stuart Blackie.
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The Protection of Wild Birds. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
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Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. July.
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Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. July.
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Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. July.
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Why People Leave the Country for the Towns: Chat with Dr. Jessopp.
New Serial Story: "The Dugdale Millions," by Barclay North.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.
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The Ferris and Other Big Wheels. F. G. Coggan.
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Relations Between Gas Companies and Consumers. W. P. Gerhard.
The Light of the Future. D. McFarlan Moore.
Wire Rod Rolling. Robert W. Hunt.

Catholic World.—New York. July.
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Kaleidoscopic Glimpses of Mexico. Wynona Gilman.
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A Glance at the Soldier Monks. Reuben Parsons.
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Century Magazine.—New York. July.

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Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. July.

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Charities Review.—New York. June.

The English Municipalities and the Unemployed. E. Porritt. Causes of Poverty. James H. Hyslop. Present Aspect of the Emigration Problem. R. DeC. Ward. Charity Organization Society of New York.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. July.

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Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

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Cosmopolitan.—New York. July.

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A Day on an Ice-Field. Alvaro Adsit. Some Giants of Pre-Historic America. Men who Make the Best Husbands. How to Play the Violin Without a Master. C. L. Hildreth. Ocean Life in Inland Homes. J. Carter Beard.

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Engineering Magazine.—New York. July.

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The Forum.—New York. July.

The American Protective Association. F. R. Coudert. The Riotous Career of the Know-Nothings. J. B. McMaster. Carlyle's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison. The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics. Theodore Roosevelt. Research the Vital Spirit of Teaching. G. S. Hall. The Ideal Training of an American Boy. Thomas Davidson. Will the Co-educated Co-educate their Children? Martha F. Crow. The Health of Boston and Philadelphia. J. S. Billings. The Money that Would Rule the World. M. D. Harter. The Government's Failure as a Builder. Montgomery Schuyler. The Stage as a Career: An Actor's Experience. R. de Cordova.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. July.

The Environs of Boston. Rev. Peter MacQueen. Roughriders from Far Frontiers. Edwin Emerson, Jr. Something About Siam. Mary Titcomb. An Afternoon with Joaquin Miller. Christian M. Waage.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. July.

The Women of Fiction. H. Schütz Wilson. The Fourth Estate. "A Fellow of the Institute of Journalists." "Duke" Combe. H. Lacey. A Lady's Life in Colombia. Barbara Clay Finch. Reminiscences of the "Mafassal" Law Courts of Bengal. A. D. Bolton. The Dog in British Poetry. R. Maynard Leonard. The Catacombs of Paris. Neil Wynn Williams.

Geographical Journal.—London. July.

Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Clements R. Markham. The Survey of India. 1892-93. C. E. D. Black. The Geography of Mammals. With Map. W. L. Sclater. The Recent Territorial Arrangements in Africa. With Map. E. G. Ravenstein.

Geological Magazine.—London. June.

Woodwardian Museum Notes. F. R. Cowper Reed. Note on Some Appendages of the Trilobites. Chas. D. Walcott. The Most Recent Changes of Level and Their Teaching: The Raised Beaches. Sir H. H. Howorth. The Corrugation of the Earth's Surface and Volcanic Phenomena. A. Vaughan. On the Alleged Conversion of Chlorite and Biotite by Contact Action. Lieut.-Gen. C. A. McMahon.

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Some Things About Theatres.—II. R. Vashon Rogers.
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Harper's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Harvard and Yale Boat Race. W. A. Brooks.
The President at Home. Henry Loomis Nelson.
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Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

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International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Naturalism and Ethics. A. J. Balfour.
Effect of the Clerical Office Upon Character. L. C. Stewardson.
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Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. April.

Notes on Water Power Equipment. A. W. Hunking.

Journal of Education.—London. July.

Steps on the Educational Ladder. Sir Philip Magnus.
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Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July.

American Military Roads and Bridges. P. S. Michie.
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The Passage of Rivers by Cavalry.

A General Review of Artillery. Capt. Gaston Moch.
New Field Fortification Regulations in the German Army.

Kansas University Quarterly.—Lawrence. July.

Vertebrate Remains from the Lowermost Cretaceous.
A New Turtle from the Benton Cretaceous.
Notes on Uintacrinus Socialis Grinnell.
Restoration of Platygynus.
The Genus Dolichomia.
The Taxonomic Value of the Scales of the Lepidoptera.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. July.

What Constitutes a Good Husband? Eliz. S. Phelps and others.
Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With Portrait. Mary Merton.

Leisure Hour.—London. July.

Conway's Journey in the Himalayas. Edward Whymper.
Galloway Fastnesses. S. R. Crockett.
The Wings of Insects.—IV. Lewis Wright.
Deaf-Mutism by the Light of Modern Science. Dr. W. H. Hubbard.
The Southernmost City in South America: Punta Arenas. Frederick Hastings.
The Peoples of Europe: Spain.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. June.

Cure of Intemperance.
Christian Sociology. Rev. Clarence Lathbury.
Support of Children in New York.
The Citizen and Law and Order Movement. Amos Parker Wilder.
Position of the Muskogee Nation.
The Padrone Question. Edward E. Hale.
Public Institutions of Boston.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. July.

The Conscience Fund. Francis L. Chrisman.
A Roman Nurse. Ellen O. Kirk.
Mill-Girls. Elisabeth Morris.
A Scattered Sect: The "Army of the Lord." H. V. Brown.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Polar Bear-Shooting on the East Coast of Greenland. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.
Chamois-Hunting Above the Snow Line. Hugh E. M. Stuttle.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

The Religious Systems of India. E. T. Sturdy.
The Veil of Maya. Continued.
Notes on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. H. T. Edge.
Some Occult Indications in Ancient Astronomy. Concluded. S. Stuart.
Kalki Purâna. Continued. Pandit Bhavani-Shankar.
Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.
Theosophy and Christianity. W. Kingsland.

Ludgate Illustrated Monthly.—London. July.

Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Champion Dogs. Guy Clifford.
Young England at School: Highgate School. W. Chas. Sargent.
Rambles Through England: Torquay. Hubert Grayle.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Heraldry of the Plains. Alice MacGowan.
"Human Documents;" Portraits of Lord Aberdeen, Lady Aberdeen, Captain Charles King.
Alphonse Daudet at Home. R. H. Sherard.
Homestead as Seen by One of Its Workmen.
A Chemical Detective Bureau. Ida M. Tarbell.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

The Founders of the Bank of England.
The Beginnings of the British Army.—II. The Cavalry.
Scholar-Gipsies.
A Visit to His Property. By a Small Landlord.
Madame Du Deffand.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

Notable Contributions to American History. M. Ellinger.
Karl Emil Franzos. M. Ellinger.
Dr. Alexander Kohut. Dr. K. Kohler.
The Philosophy of Substantialism. H. A. Mott.
Public Funds and Religious Institutions. M. Ellinger.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) July. August.

Seventy-five Years of the *Methodist Review*. J. Mudge.
The Early English Drama. W. H. Withrow.
Our Constitutional Problem. B. F. Rawlins.
The Methodist Doctrine of Free Will. T. M. Griffith.
Forms of Belief in Transmigration. John Weir.
Shelley's Place in English Literature. D. H. Wheeler.
The Mystery of the Trinity. E. S. Madison.
General Conference Powers and Procedure. Hiram L. Sibley.
The Prophetic Writings. C. W. Gallagher.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. July.

Life Among the Alaskans—I. John H. Keatley.
Lake Pepin. Ninette M. Lowater.
From London to Antwerp.—V.
American Pottery. Carrie M. Haeley.

A Cyclone Sketched by an Eye Witness. B. F. Clayton.
James Whitcomb Riley. Mary J. Reid.
American Individuality. J. L. Budd.
Those Scotch-Irish Americans.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

Medical Missionary Work of the American Board in Japan. J. C. Berry.
Twenty-six Years in Turkey. Lyman Bartlett.
How Far is Hinduism Spiritual? Robert A. Hume.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.
Need of a New Standard of Giving. A. T. Pierson.
Mission Work in Formosa. G. L. Mackay.
Unoccupied Fields of the World.—II. James Douglas.
Missions Among the North American Indians. E. R. Young.
New Metlakatla.
Christward Movements Among the Jews. G. H. Schodde.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

The Non-Euclidean Geometry Inevitable. George B. Halsted.
Prof. Adolf Harnack on the Religion of Science. Paul Carus.
Leonardo da Vinci as a Pioneer in Science. William R. Thayer.
Philosophy and Industrial Life. J. Clark Murray.
The Message of Monism to the World. Paul Carus.
Monism in Arithmetic. Herman Schubert.
Outlines of a History in Indian Philosophy. Richard Garbe.

Month.—London. July.

The Catholic Church a Hundred Years Ago.
Anglican Prelates on Marriage Dispensations. Rev. S. F. Smith.
The Contemporary Review and the Papal Encyclical on the Bible. Rev. H. Lucas.
The Extinct Crater of the Bay of Naples. H. P. FitzGerald Marriott.
London of Old Catholic Times and Its Ecclesiastical Establishments. H. W. Brewer.
On a Basilon Church for London.
Thoughts on "The Imitation of Christ." Percy Fitzgerald.
Croxden Abbey. W. H. Grattan Flood.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Artists and Their Work.
Three Grand Old Men: Gladstone, Bismarck, Crispin. W. F. Day.
Character in Dogs. George Holme.
Athletic Harvard. William Dana Orcutt.
American Women Photographers. Frank W. Crane.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Music and the American Poets. Helen A. Clarke.
Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales. Jean Moos.
Music as a Discipline and Culture. W. S. B. Matthews.

National Review.—London. July.

The Colonies and Maritime Defense.
An Irish Landlord's Budget.
The Labor Party and the General Election. J. L. Mahon.
Gogol, the Father of Russian Realism. Arthur Tiley.
Campaigning in Matabeleland.
Harrow Cricket. Spencer W. Gore.
Lord Sherbrooke and Sir Alfred Stephen. A. Patchett Martin.
Socialism and the Rentier.
The Currency Question. Sir David Barbour.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. June.

The West as a Field for Stenographers. F. R. McLaren.

Newbery House Magazine.—London. July.

Rhinoceros Shooting. Percy Selous.
The Portraits of St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Samuel J. Eales.
New Serial Stories: "Seething Days: a Tale of Tudor Times," by Catherine Holroyd, and "The Sport of Circumstance," by Mrs. Bain.

New England Magazine.—Boston. July.

Kossuth in New England. George S. Boutwell.
The Privateer Dash. E. C. Plummer.
Life of the London Working Classes. William Clarke.
The Old Town of Berwick. Sarah Orne Jewett.
In the Country of Lorna Doone. William H. Rideing.
The First Abolition Journals. Samuel C. Williams.

New Review.—London. July.

The Budget of 1894. Sir John Lubbock.
British Central Africa. H. H. Johnston.
The Real Madame Sans-Gêne. A. D. Vandam.
Secrets from the Court of Spain.—III.

The Art of the Hoarding. Jules Chérét, Dudley Hardy, and Aubrey Beardsley.
A Dramatic Realist to His Critics. G. Bernard Shaw.
Municipalities at Work: Birmingham. Frederick Dolman.
Edmund Yates: An Appreciation and a Retrospect. T. H. S. Escott.

The New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

The Mystery of the Ice Age and Its Solution. Maj. Gen. A. W. Drayson.
Diamonds and Gold. Maj. F. I. Ricarde-Seaver.
Thomas Paine and the Republic of the World. M. D. Conway.
A Newton of the Mind. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.
Scientific Creation. Julian Hawthorne.
The Problem of the Pole. Charles Morris.
The Canals of Commerce. Lewis M. Haupt.
Nikola Tesla and His Works. Lieut. F. J. Patten.
New Violins for Old. Edward Herron-Allen.
The Great Duke of Marlborough. Sidney J. Low.
The Rights and Wrongs of Toad-Stools. Charles McIlvaine.
Why Do Certain Works of Fiction Succeed? Marion Wilcox.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

The Failure of the Labor Commission. Mrs. Sidney Webb.
The Partition of Africa. With Map. A. Silva White.
Delusions About Tropical Cultivation. Sir William Des Vœux.

Religion in Primary Schools. J. G. Fitch.

A Night in India. Mrs. Logan.

Competitive Examinations in China. T. L. Bullock.

Proposed Overthrow of the Church in Wales. Lewis T. Dibdin.

The Art of Dying. Miss I. A. Taylor.

College Discipline. L. A. Selby-Bigge.

A Land of Incredible Barbarity: Morocco. Earl of Meath.

The Centenary of Edward Gibbon. Frederic Harrison.

North American Review.—New York. July.

Present Administration of National Affairs. Thomas B. Reed.
Problems and Perils of British Politics. Goldwin Smith.
The Postal Service at New York. C. W. Dayton.
France and England in Egypt. Madame Adam.
A Last Word on the South Carolina Liquor Law.
How to Make West Point More Useful. F. A. Mitchel.
The Aims and Methods of the "A. P. A." W. J. H. Traynor.
Life at the Holy Sepulchre. Godfrey Schilling.
Our Family Skeleton. Clark Howell.
How to Protect a City From Crime. Thomas Byrnes.
In Defense of Harriet Shelley.—I. Mark Twain.
The Prospects of Mexico. W. M. O'Dwyer.
The Dangers of Vaccination. W. B. Hidden.
Is Country Life Lonely? C. H. Crandall.

Our Day.—Chicago. May-June.

Strategic Points in Christian Sociology. W. F. Crafts.
The Church and Civil Reform. L. S. Bean.
Negro Immigration to Liberia. J. E. Rankin.
Shall We Have a Mormon State? Joseph Cook.
Self-Surrender to the Self-Evident in Science and Scripture.

Outing.—New York. July.

Sport with Illinois Bass. A. K. Stewart.
In the Land of the Bread Fruit.—II. F. M. Turner.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: From Hankow to Ichang.
Champions at Lawn Tennis. Clarence Hobart.
The Michigan National Guard. Capt. C. B. Hall.
Touring in Europe On Next to Nothing. J. Perry Worden.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

Hildesheim in Hanover. Catherine L. and Gilbert S. MacQuoid.
Eugène Melchior de Voglié. With Portrait. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
Stonehurst. Frederic Whyte.

The Decline and Fall of Napoleon.—V. Lord Wolseley.

The Story of a Manuscript Magazine.

A Romance in Champagne. J. Russell Endean.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. July.

The Freedom of the Will. Frank Thilly.
The Morality that Ought to Be. Alfred L. Hodder.
Affective Attention. E. B. Titchener.
German Kantian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. July.

Moreno's Developer.
Pictorial Portraiture.
Simplified Apparatus for Photo-Micrography.
Photographing on Wood for Engravers.
Polarization of Light Applied to Photography.
Composite Heliocromy.
A Cheap and Efficient Camera Stand. A. W. Scott.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. July.
 The Moses of the Critics. William Henry Green.
 Montanism. Paton J. Gloag.
 Separation of Lutherans and Reformed. Eduard Bohl.
 Eze-ki-el and the Priests' Code. Thomas Whitelaw.
 The Prologue of the Fourth Gospel. J. Ritchie Smith.
 The Kantian Theism. C. W. Hodge, Jr.
 The One Lawgiver. T. W. Chambers.
 Principal Fairbairn on Christ in Modern Theology. Robert Watts.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. July.
 Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow.
 Is Current Christianity the Christianity of Christ? M. P. Davison.
 "Goethe Reviewed After Sixty Years," by Prof. Seeley. J. T. Slagg.
 The Poetry of Swinburne. M. Johnson.
 Walt Whitman. W. Spedding.
 Methodism in Canada. Edward Barass.
 The Union of the Primitive Methodist and the Bible Christian Connections.—III. John Dymond.

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly). July.
 Reverse Illusions of Orientation. Alfred Binet.
 Psychological Notes on Helen Keller. Joseph Jastrow.
 Direct Control of the Retinal Field. George T. Ladd.
 Psychology Past and Present. J. Mark Baldwin.
 Is Psychology a Science? George T. Ladd.
 The Bearing of the After-image. C. L. Franklin.

Quiver.—London. July.
 Among the Street Children. F. M. Holmes.
 The Language of Dumb Animals. Rev. B. G. Johns.
 Religious Weariness and Its Causes. Rev. Thomas G. Selby.
 New Serial Story: "A Prince's Part," by Eliza Turpin.

Review of the Churches.—London. June.
 The Moral Evils of Hinduism. Mrs. Annie Besant and Rev. Dr. Lunn.
 The Parish Councils and the Cause of Religion. Rev. T. C. Fry and Others.
 Is the Influence of the Churches on the Wane Among the Masses? Tom Mann and Others.

The Sanitarian.—New York. July.
 Sanitary Topography of Pennsylvania. A. N. Bell.
 Provision for Epileptics. William P. Letchworth.
 The Shone System of Filth Removal.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. July.
 Macpherson's Poems of Ossian. Arthur L. Salomon.
 The Russian Capital. Rev. W. Mason-Inglis.
 Strikes: Their Objects, Causes and Effects. W. M. Marshall.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. June.
 A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the Red Seas. Otto Pettersson.
 The Bolivian Antiplanicie. D. R. Urquhart.
 The People of India and Their Marriage Customs. Dr. George Smith.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. July.
 The North Shore of Massachusetts. Robert Grant.
 The Gettysburg Week. Philip Schaff.
 Among the Tarahumaras, the American Cave-Dwellers. Carl Lumholtz.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 10.
 A Passion Play at Furnes in Flanders. E. Otto.
 Count von Schack and the Schack Gallery at Munich. H. Leher.
 Tegernsee, Achensee, Brennersee, Innsbruck, Meran, etc.
 Does England Remain Ruler of India? Max Stein.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
 June 2.
 The Prussian Army of 1807-1813. Hanns von Zobeltitz.
 Count von Schack. R. Koenig.
 June 9.
 The Melody of the Prussian National Hymn.
 The Siberia.

The French in Holland: Painting by François Flameng. P. G. Hamerton
 Beasts of Burden. N. S. Shaler.
 New York Tenement House Evil and Its Cure. Ernest Flagg.

Social Economist.—New York. June.
 The Gold Export and Its Dangers. A Putrid Police.
 The "Gresham" Law.
 Socialism versus Protection. William F. Draper.
 Proportional Representation in Cities. John R. Commons.
 Hegel on the State. Lester F. Ward.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. July.
 Acquirements of Amanuenses.—III. K. C. Hill.
 Legibility. John Watson.
 Stenography and Composition. James H. Cousins.
 Truth Department. John B. Carey.
 Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
 The Future Stenographer. J. M. Dyer.

Strand Magazine.—London. June.
 Sir Francis and Lady Jeune. Harry How.
 The Queen's Yacht. Mrs. M. Griffith.
 Zig-Zag Rodoporcine. Arthur Morrison.
 Crimes and Criminals: Forgers and Begging Letter Writers. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Sunday at Home.—London. July.
 Bishop Smythies and the Universities Mission. With Portrait. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
 The Sabbath in Edinburgh.
 Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
 Bagster's Bible-House. With Portrait. Dr. James Macaulay.

United Service Magazine.—London. July.
 The Future of Chelsea Hospital.
 Does it Pay to Enlist?
 Population and Recruiting.
 Old-Time Volunteers. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Middleton.
 Modern Strategy. Captain W. H. James.
 Round Foreign Battle-Fields: Woerth. Colonel Maurice.
 Regimental Ladies. Edith E. Cuttell.
 The March to Quetta, in August, 1880. C. E. Biddulph.
 Infantry Organization. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Pearson.

University Magazine.—New York. July.
 Eye Language. William O. Moore.
 The Venus of Milo. Eugene Van Schaick.

Westminster Review.—London. July.
 The State and the Railways. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
 Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain. T. H. S. Escott.
 The Position of the House of Lords.
 Recent Economic Progress in Mexico. Matthew Macfie.
 Characteristics of America's Chief Poets. Thomas Bradfield.
 Home Rule and the Land Question. An Ideal Budget: No Rates, No Taxes, and a Lower Rent. Arthur Withy.
 Conyers Middleton.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. July.
 "Genre" Photography. George B. Sperry.
 An Art Photographic Symposium.
 The Bicycle in Photography.
 Photographic Days.—VIII. John A. Tennant.
 Technique of Pen-Process Drawing. C. Ashleigh Snow.
 Natural Colors in the Printing Press. M. Anderson.
 Photo-Etching on Copper.
 On Figure Studies. J. S. Bergheim.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

June 16.
 On the Shore of the Adriatic. E. Frommel.
 June 23.
 The Adriatic. Continued.
 The History of the Piano. O. Bie.
 June 30.
 Schloss Lichtenstein. R. J. Hartmann.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.
 Heft 12.
 Freiburg and Gralsburg. Dr. F. Hauptmann.
 Political Economy and Social Movements in Ancient Times
 Dr. J. Nikel.

The German Catholic Hymn. Dr. J. Kolberg.
Freemasons. J. von Halen.

Heft 13.

The Nervous Century. Dr. Kellner.
Dr. Friedrich Justus Knecht. A. Görzen.
Insurance Against Railway Accidents. Dr. W. Rossmann.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. June.

Crispi *chez* Bismarck. Concluded.
Hans Viktor von Unruh.—III. H. von Poschinger.
Life in the Ocean. Dr. Hensen.
Unpublished Letters by Ferdinand Gregorovius.—II. Dr. Max Jacobson.
A Voyage Round the World, 1887-8.—III. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.
The Military Situation in Central Asia. R. von Biberstein.
The Ruin of English Agriculture. W. C. Tetley.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin.

June.

Heinrich Heine in Paris: New Letters. Jules Legras.
Debit and Credit in Nature. J. Reinke.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
Leopold von Plessen; a Statesman of the Old School. L. von Hirschfeld.
Philipp Spitta.
Political Correspondence: Italian Affairs, etc.

July.

Goethe's Dramas in their Relation to the Stage of To-Day. Paul Heyse.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
Leopold von Plessen. Continued.
Heine in Paris. Concluded.
Theodore von Bernhardi's Diaries; The Last Days of the New Era. January to March, 1892.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.

The Position of Woman in "Freiland." W. Mauke.
Poems by Detlev von Liliencron and Others.
Max Halbe and His Dramas. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
New Poems by Detlev von Liliencron. Dr. Schütze.
"I!" Irma von Troll.
The Spring Exhibition of the Munich Secessionists. O. Panizza.
The Paris Salons of 1894. George Eller.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. June.

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical reports and Letters. Continued. O. Kraus.
Forchhammer *versus* Schliemann. G. Schröder.
Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.
Political Correspondence—German and Colonial Policy, etc.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

May 30

The New Italy. Dr. G. Ferrero.

June 6.

Civil Marriages. Dr. J. Ofner.
Dairy-Farming in Austria. Prof. M. Wilckens.
Otto Brahm, Gerhart Hauptmann, and Maximilian Harden. C. Alberti.
Edouard Rod.

June 13.

The New Italy. Continued.
Modern English Art. H. von Hofmannsthal.
German Student Life. Dr. E. Rechert.

June 20.

The New Italy. Continued.
The National Union Against Gaming in England.
Richard Wagner's Prototypes. R. Henberger.

June 27.

The Minister of Agriculture and the Peasant Question in Austria. M. Wilckens.
Greek or Latin? F. M. Fels.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 35.

Class Wars.
The Press in Austria.
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's History of Trade Unionism in England. E. Bernstein.
The Protection of Child Workers. H. Rohrlack.
Commo. weal and Industrial Armies. P. Rappaport.

No. 36.
Political Parodies.
The Miners' Congress at Berlin. A. Bebel.

No. 37.

The Jews in Russia and the Polish Question.
The New Unionism in England. E. Aveling.

No. 38.

Literary Parodies.
The Drink Monopoly.
The Lombroso Theories. O. Lang.

No. 39.

Man and Wife. Dr. H. B. Adams-Walther.
The Manufacture of Ladies' Mantles, etc., in Berlin. B. Heymann.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. June.

Max Liebermann. With Portrait. Otto Feld.
Land Reform. J. Silbermann.
Russia and France. Concluded. Bernhard Stern.
On the Equalization of the Emotions. E. Kulke.
On Cosmetics. Ernst Schulz.
Santa Maria del Mar. Poem by Benvenuto Sartorius.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. July.

The Centenary of the Goethe and Schiller Union. Prof. J. Minor.
The Jurist Element Among the Governors of the Prussian Church. C. Balan.
Political Economy in the Tariff for Goods' Traffic. Reinhold Menz.
Wilhelm Roscher, Economist, etc. Prof. Karl Bücher.
The Friedrich University at Halle.

Sphinx.—London. June.

Science and Immortality. F. W. H. Myers.
O. Those Theosophists! L. Della.
Friedrich Nietzsche. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
The Sphinx of Theosophy. Annie Besant.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 12.

Wildbad.
The Walpurgis Festival in French Switzerland.
The Plant-Soul. N. von Thümen.
Pegnitzthal. M. Schüssler.
Reminiscences of France. Count von Schack.
Humperdinck's Opera "Hänsel und Gretel."
German Wooden Churches in Eastern Europe. F. Kieslinger.
The Prehbachl Railway. A. Reisner.

Heft 13.

The Vintschgau. L. Thaden.
The Lurloch Cave in the Steiermark.
Gottfried August Bürger.
Industry and Nerves.
Antwerp.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. June.

Art and Photography. L. Pietsch.
Prince Henry of Portugal, the Navigator, 1394-1460. T. Schott.
The New Danube Valley Railway. R. Asmus.
Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. With Portrait. G. Krevenberg.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

Leipzig Rosenthal. H. Pilz.
The Life of Women in Paris During the Time of the Revolution. F. Walter.

The Vienna Court Riding-School. S. Blume.
Gottfried August Bürger. With Portrait. H. Pröhle.
Wörthersee and Neighborhood. H. Stökl.
Botanical Gardens. M. Hesdörffer.

Roman Glass Vases. J. Steinhoff.
The American Indians. R. Cronan.

Westermann's Illustrirte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. July.

Hamburg Under French Rule, 1806-1814. With Portrait.
Julius von Pfugk-Hartung.
Goslar. Concluded. A. Trinius.
Charles Gounod. With Portrait. O. Gumprecht.
Summer Pictures in the Island of Rügen. R. von Gottschall.
Hans von Schweinichen's Apprenticeship and Wanderjahre. H. Schröder.

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THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. June.

Exhibition of the Works of J. B. Carpeaux. A. Voruz. D. F. E. Auber. With Portrait. Pierre André. Madame la Dauphine. Henriette de Lixé. Capri. E. S. Lantz.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. June.

The Present Situation in Italy and Its Causes. Vilfredo Par-
eto. Modern English Poets: Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Henri
Jacottet. What I Saw in the New World. Madame Mary Bigot.
Catherine Booth, Her Life and Work. Léon Quèsnel.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Sci-
entific and Political.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

June 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters from Brussels and Antwerp.
Herman Bang and the Contemporary Novel of Denmark.
Vicomte de Colleville and F. de Zepelin.
M. Max Elskamp and His Poems. Léon Hennebicq.
Fontpérine, Périgord. Paul Festugié.
Madame de Staél. Denise.
Vladimir Soloview. Henri Mazel.

June 15.

The Position of Political Parties in Belgium. Edouard Du
Fresnel.
Letter from Brussels Ignota.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letters of Frédéric Mistral.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

June 1.

Charity and Social Works. Georges Picot.
Recollections of a Journey on the French Congo. Maurice
Barrat.
Elementary Education and Schoolmasters. Henry Joly.
The Workmen's Dwellings of Berlin. Ernest Dubois.
June 16.
The Evolution of the Three Forms of Feudalism in France.
A. des Cilleuls.
The Colony of San Lucio and the Silk Industry in Southern
Italy. Santangelo Spoto.
Socialism and Labor. A. Gibon.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 2.

Eugène Noël. J. Levallois.
France and the Congo State. M. Rouire.
The History of Cookery. Louis Bourdeau.

June 9.

Paul Bourget. Emile Faguet.
Albert Sorel. Alfred Rambaud.
Military Silhouettes of the First Empire. Comte d'Equilly.
International Arbitration. L. Trarieux.

June 16.

Sultan Mulaj Hassan of Morocco. L. Ordega.
Marie Nicolas Fournier, Bishop of Montpellier, 1806-1834. J.
Troubat.
Vagabondage and Mendicity. Ferdinand Dreyfus.
On the Track of Pierre Loti in Arabia and Syria. Jules
Hoche.

June 23.

The Congo State and Belgian Neutrality. Alfred de Ferry.
Woman Suffrage in England and America. A. Moireau.

June 30.

Two Letters from Francis Garnier. Barth. Perrette.
Conventional Poetry. G. de Dubor.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

The Reign of Wealth. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AI.	Art Interchange.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G.	Godey's.	NW.	New World.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Newbery House Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Nature Notes.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Outing.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Our Day.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Overland Monthly.
Arg.	Argosy.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-American.
As.	Ascipliad.	HC.	Home and Country.	PhrenM.	Photo-Beacon.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PoL.	Poet Lore.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HornR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
C.	Cornhill.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineers' Societies.	Q.	Quiver.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CJ.	Chamber's Journal.	KO.	King's Own.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	San.	Sanitarian.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CRew.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Memorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	YM.	Young Man.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YR.	Yale Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YW.	Young Woman.
Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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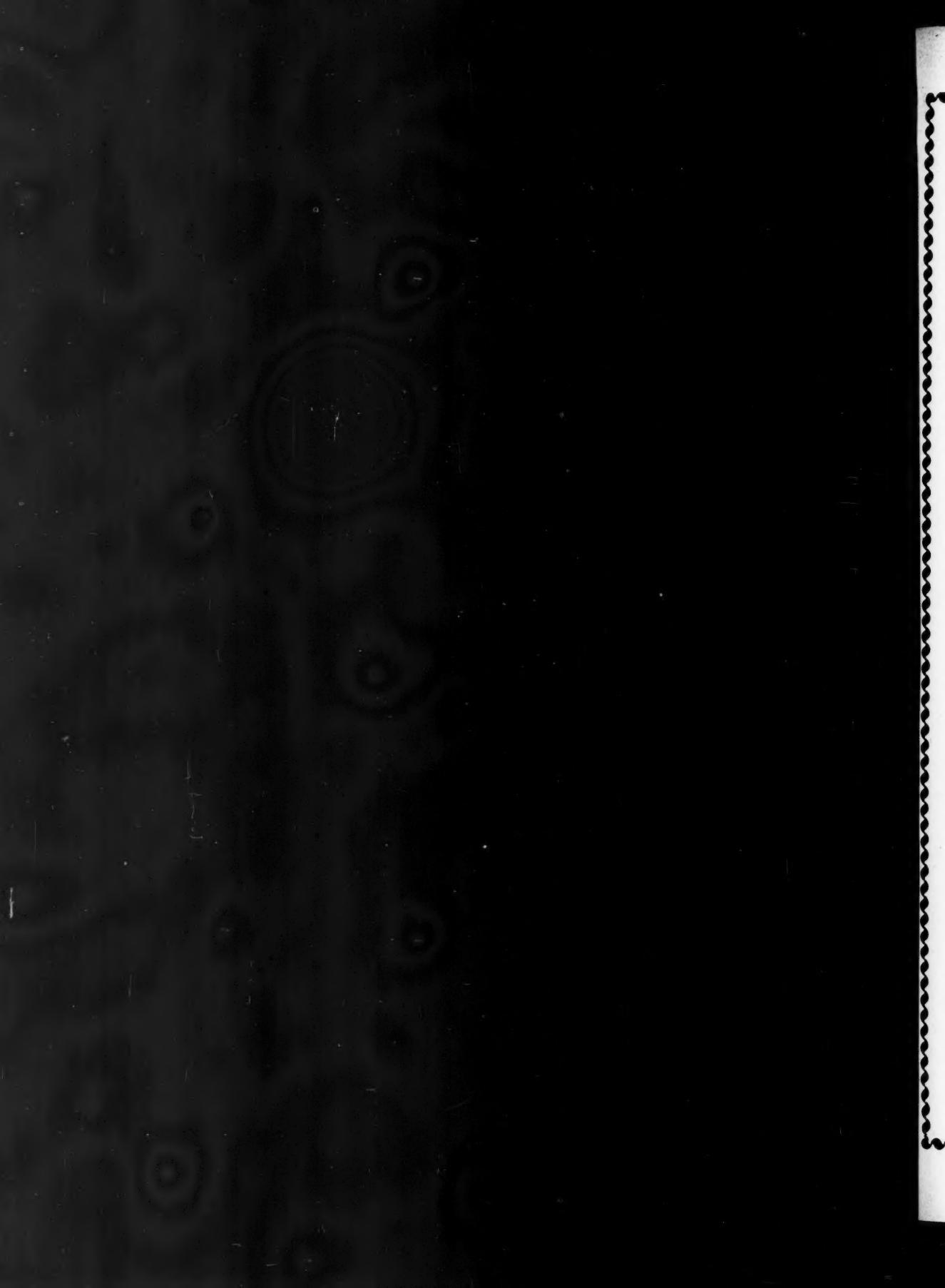
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